

Confusion Delayed U.S. Team En Route to Malta Hijacking

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

VALLETTA, Malta — U.S. anti-terrorism experts were en route to Malta to help free people held captive by Egyptian hijackers, but confusion and delays prevented the team from arriving in time, according to these accounts.

"Egypt knew it needed advice and assistance, but it believed that Malta had rejected their request and that it would have to act alone," one source said. "There is no telling how many lives could have been saved on that plane had the Americans arrived in time," the source said.

The belated arrival of the U.S. team is the latest in a series of disclosures about the disaster that have emerged since the hijacking soon after the Egyptian Boeing 737 took off from Athens Airport. The assault by 25 Egyptian commandos came less than 24 hours after the plane was diverted.

The sources declined to discuss what kind of assistance the Americans were providing, how many experts were en route, the exact nature of their mission, or their itinerary.

Libya Says Egypt's Army Is Massed, Set to Attack

BEIRUT — Libya charged Friday that Egyptian troops massed at the border with Libya had completed combat preparations and were planning to attack.

Egyptian officials quickly denied the allegation, although they acknowledged that security along the border with Libya had been tightened since Nov. 23, when an Egyptian airliner was hijacked to Malta. Egypt has blamed Libya for sponsoring the hijacking.

The official Libyan news agency JANA, monitored in Beirut, made the charge in a report from Tripoli. "JANA learns from reliable sources that Egyptian forces massed in the past few days along the Egyptian-Libyan border have now completed combat preparations," it said.



Esmat Abdel Meguid

Mr. Abdel Meguid said that Egypt was collecting evidence of Libyan involvement in the hijacking, that would be made public as soon as it had been assembled. "We do not accept their interference," he said. "Egypt will resist terrorism by all means."

Military sources in Cairo said that Egypt, before deciding its next move, was awaiting the outcome of investigations into the hijacking. Asked Tuesday if he was considering the "military option," Mr. Mubarak said: "We never call for war but we call for peace, and if we ever have to go to war, it is because we want to bring peace."

A decision to go to war is not an easy decision, he said.

Mr. Mubarak said that Egypt would not go to war with Libya, Egypt, he said, did not want to fight another Arab state or to "punish an entire nation for a crime committed by an abnormal leadership."

Saboteurs Shut Rails in Tokyo, Osaka, Delaying Millions; Radicals Arrested



Saboteurs bombed Tokyo's Asakusabashi station, above, and delayed Osaka commuters.

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Saboteurs described by authorities as leftist extremists slashed vital cables and set fires early Friday at key sections of the Japan National Railways in Tokyo and Osaka.

The apparently well-coordinated actions knocked out communications and signal systems, forcing 24-hour strike Thursday to protest government plans to turn over the national railroad system, which is operating at a heavy deficit, to private hands.

That move will result in the loss of up to 160,000 jobs, about a third of the total work force. Union officials denied any link to the sabotage.

To Japanese — unaccustomed to political violence in recent years and greatly accustomed to punctual trains — Friday morning's events came as a shock.

Most of the damage occurred in Tokyo, where virtually the entire network of publicly operated commuter trains was knocked out for about 10 hours.

But because the capital is intricately veined with private commuter trains and quasi-public subway lines that connect to the public network, commuters were not stranded so much as inconvenienced.

The annoyance, however, was often considerable, and an estimated 6.5 million to 12 million people were affected.

Osaka suffered far less, but there, too, more than 500,000 commuters had to scramble. Sabotage at several substations in the Osaka area caused a western stretch of the Shinkansen, Japan's high-speed "bullet train" line, to run well behind schedule.

Most of the damage, police said, was inflicted during simultaneous pre-dawn raids at about 35 locations in the Tokyo and Osaka areas.

By setting fires inside signal boxes and cutting electronic communications cables stored in gutters alongside the tracks, the attackers knocked out switching systems, telephone hookups and computerized booking operations.

No group claimed responsibility, but the Tokyo police immediately suspected the Chukaku-ha, a band of radicals that was formed in the 1960s and has linked itself to various causes. Police estimates of the group's membership range from 2,000 to 3,000, often men and women now approaching middle age.

The Chukaku-ha is most closely associated with long-standing protests by farmers embittered by the expropriation of their land two decades ago to build a new international airport at Narita, 40 miles (65 kilometers) east of Tokyo.

U.S. Chides Israel As Slow to Help Spy Investigation

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States said Friday that Israeli authorities "have not yet provided the full and prompt cooperation requested" in the case of Jonathan Jay Pollard, a U.S. Navy analyst who allegedly sold military secrets to Israel.

A State Department spokesman, Charles Redman, said: "We regret this delay and are urging the Israeli government to respond promptly."

Mr. Redman said the Israeli government informed the United States without explanation that two Israeli diplomats left the country on Nov. 22, following the arrest of Mr. Pollard.

"We had no explanation for that departure. We were not informed," Mr. Redman said. "We are dismayed that the government of Israel was not as forthcoming as we would have hoped and expected. But the important point now is that we have full and prompt access to those involved."

The two diplomats have been identified in press reports as Ilan Ravid, an aide to the Washington science attaché, and Yosef Yagur, the science attaché in the Israeli Consulate General in New York City.

The statement was the most critical of Israel from the United States since the Pollard case began. But Mr. Redman said, "I don't think there's been any implication that the normal relationship has been in some way fundamentally interrupted."

An Israeli Embassy spokesman said the embassy would have no comment.

In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Israel sent a message to Secretary of State George P. Shultz offering to return any documents stolen from the United States if the documents are found to be in Israel's possession, Washington Post correspondent William Claiborne reported, quoting official sources.

The prime minister's message, the sources said, also assured Mr. Shultz that Israel in the future will abide by a 1983 agreement between the two countries not to conduct espionage operations against each other. They said the message stopped short of an apology.

The message was conveyed by Mr. Peres in a meeting Wednesday night with the U.S. ambassador, Thomas E. Pickering, official sources said. The sources said the message was not in written form.

Ghana, U.S. Each Expel 4 Diplomats

ACCRA, Ghana — Ghana has expelled four U.S. diplomats, only days after a spy swap appeared to end charges and countercharges of espionage between the two countries, Ghana's government radio said Friday. The United States announced it was retaliating by expelling four officials of the Ghanaian Embassy.

Obed Asamoah, secretary for foreign affairs, informed Robert Fritz, the U.S. ambassador, Thursday night of the decision. He said the diplomats' activities were "wholly unacceptable and not conducive to good relations between Ghana and the United States."

The state-controlled news media accused the four diplomats of working for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

They were named by the Ghana News Agency as Lawrence Garufi, head of the U.S. Information Agency in Accra; Robert Lee Koo, an administrative officer at the U.S. Embassy; Bruce Dean Telft, and Annette Woodams.

In Washington, a State Department spokeswoman said Friday that the expulsions were warranted and that it had ordered four Ghanaian Embassy staff members to leave in 48 hours, the same time given to the Americans by Ghana.

She said the United States also had decided to review, and possibly terminate, U.S. aid to Ghana, which amounted to \$15.1 million dollars this year.

"We do not plan to comment on (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

U.S. Denies Reports It Sought a Role in European Fighter

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — U.S. and West European military officials denied Friday that the Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had sought a direct U.S. role in the development of the European Fighter Aircraft.

They said instead that Mr. Weinberger had written recently to the defense ministers of Britain, West Germany, Italy and Spain urging trans-Atlantic cooperation in future military aircraft programs.

According to published accounts, Mr. Weinberger wrote on Oct. 25 to the defense ministers of Britain, West Germany, Italy and Spain, the participants in the aircraft project. The accounts said his suggestion resembled a recent proposal by President François Mitterrand of France seeking a 5- to 10-percent share in the fighter project.

Some West European air industry executives said Friday that the U.S. proposal appeared to have been aimed at delaying the European program, and that it implied a direct U.S. role in the development of the plane, including access to West European technology.

"We are not seeking a direct role in EFA, or to interfere," a Pentagon spokesman said in Washington. "It is a call for cooperation to avoid duplication in development of future programs."

Britain, West Germany and Italy agreed in August to proceed with development of the plane for use in the 1990s, and they were later joined by Spain. France withdrew from the project because of disagreements over the plane's combat role and over who would be responsible for its design.

But Mr. Mitterrand revised that position on Nov. 8, at a meeting in Bonn with Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor. Mr. Mitterrand said he expected France's stake in the program not to exceed 10 percent.

The four partners are now organizing a consortium to design and build the plane. They hope to produce about 750 aircraft for the four countries, and several hundred for export.

The Pentagon spokesman in Washington, reading portions of the letter, said Mr. Weinberger had praised the European project as a "most important milestone" in Western Europe's efforts to cooperate in conventional weapons development. These efforts, he said, "could yield important benefits" to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In the letter, Mr. Weinberger said that the "alliance's resources can be utilized most effectively if we work closely together to assure a high level of commonality and interoperability" between the European combat plane and "our own programs."

The Pentagon spokesman also said that Mr. Weinberger's reference included a U.S. Air Force program to develop an advanced tactical fighter for the 1990s, in which several leading U.S. aerospace companies are participating.

Trans-Atlantic cooperation, Mr. Weinberger said, "would entail access to and use of our best shared technology with the aim of reducing duplicative efforts in the interests of fielding the most capable and cost-effective aircraft weapons systems possible."

A West German industry source, speaking on the condition that he not be identified, said that, based on the reports of the letter's contents, the U.S. proposal appeared to have been aimed at delaying the project.

He also said it seemed similar to the recent proposal by President Mitterrand to take a 5- to 10-percent share in developing the plane. The four current partners have made no official reaction to the French proposal.

"Neither the French, nor the U.S. proposal, as we understand them, make sense to the West European industry," he said.

Ethiopia: Sunken Cheeks Now Bulge, but Aid Hasn't Ended Famine Threat

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

KOREM, Ethiopia — A year ago stretchers were dispatched every morning in this famine camp to collect bodies. They were brought to the morgue tent, washed, and wrapped in shrouds fashioned from food-bags.

Outside the morgue, mothers, sisters and wives sat in the dirt morning after morning and wept.

Last week the morgue was empty. Scores of stretchers, which once had borne as many as 100 corpses a day, lay on the floor of the morgue, gathering dust. Just outside, fat-cheeked children played and sang, joyfully oblivious to the past.

The one-year transformation of Korem from a burgeoning famine camp where doctors felt helpless to a shrinking feeding center where doctors are bored is testament to a worldwide relief operation that in the past year has defanged, if not defeated, Ethiopia's great famine.

A year ago, relief food reached only one out of 10 of the 7.9 million Ethiopians threatened by starvation, according to United Nations figures.

Now, after the emergency importation of about 1.1 million tons (about 1 million metric tons) of food and the expenditure of about \$1.3 billion, the UN estimates that nine out of 10 of those people are being fed.

Fred C. Fischer, U.S. coordinator of emergency relief in Ethiopia, said, "What we have done is save the lives of most of the 7.9 million who were at risk. Some have died, but it is in the hundreds of thousands, not the millions. It is one of the world's great success stories."

Mr. Fischer was speaking of the combined efforts of 35 countries, several UN agencies and 47 nongovernmental organizations.

At the height of the emergency last March there were 43 famine camps feeding about one million people. The remaining 25 camps now feed fewer than 70,000. Ethiopians walk away from the camps nearly every day.

To a journalist who passed through Korem last year, the changes wrought in 12 months were astounding.

In the camp's four hospital sheds, Ethiopians last year slept six or seven to a bed, shivering in rags in the highland cold. In those sheds last week, they slept one or two to a bed, wrapped in thick wool blankets.

The cholera isolation ward where 228 people died in one month last spring is closed. Flies no longer crawl in the eyes of children too weak to brush them away.

Last year the camp's stick-like children submitted impassively to a weighing procedure in which they were put in a harness and hung from a hook attached to a scale. Last week many of them refused the harness and grabbed onto the hook as if to do a chin-up. While being weighed, many giggled.

Yet despite the smiles of the children and the optimism of their parents, who say they are eager to farm again, the Ethiopian famine still presents an imminent threat of mass death.

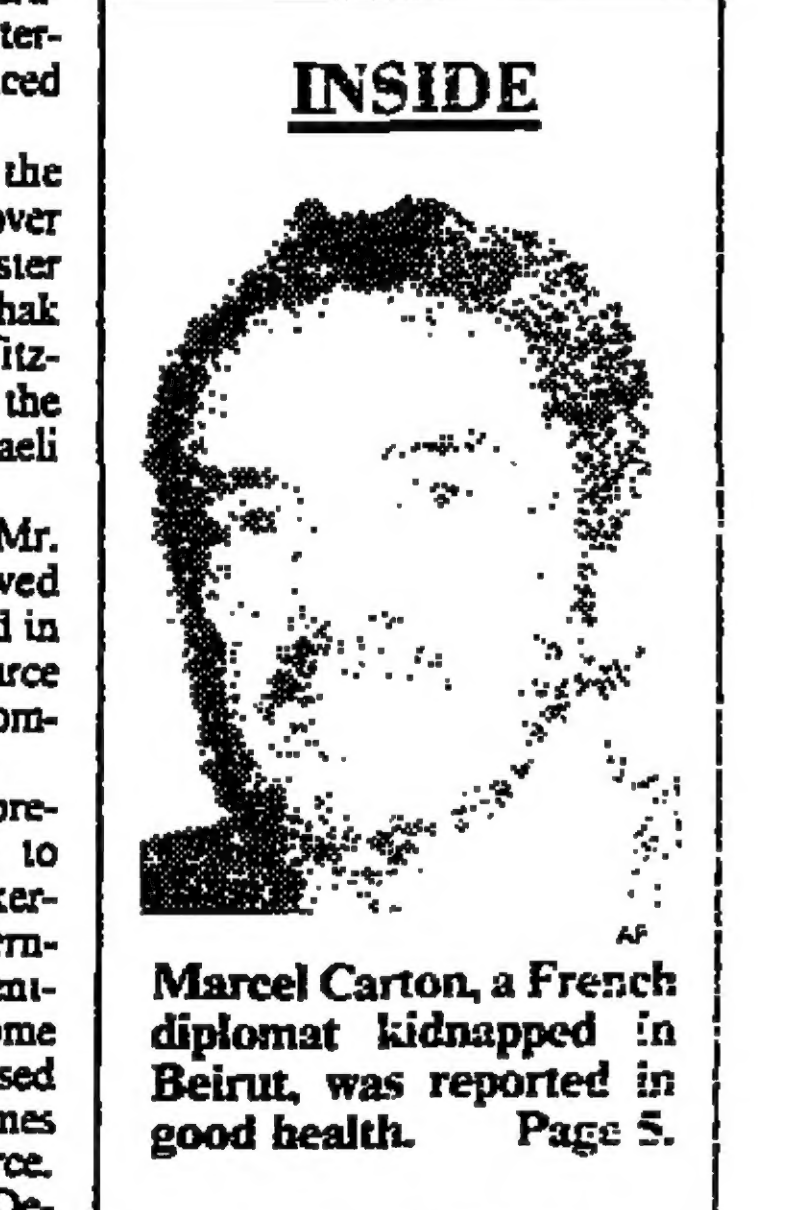
Like tens of thousands of Ethiopians who have left the famine camps, most of the people leaving Korem this week will not be able to feed themselves for at least a year, relief officials said.

On their farms, many of which are perched on inaccessible ridges in the northern highlands, they will be just as dependent on outside food aid as they were this past year at Korem.

"These people are going to have to live for the next year or so on the grain, oil and skim milk that we take out to them," said Hugo Slim, administrator for a child nutrition center at Korem that is run by the British chapter of Save the Children, a relief organization.

Menstrual rains and a good harvest in much of Africa have ended the food emergency in 16 of the 21 countries affected by drought this year, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

Chronically arid nations such as Chad, Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and Mauritania are not expected to need outside food in 1986. Good crops have cut relief (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



Marcel Carton, a French diplomat kidnapped in Beirut, was reported in good health.

- A Yugoslav village reopens after a Mexican scholar threatened that ancient Troy was built there. Page 2.
- U.S. drug officials are alarmed over the spread of a new form of cocaine, called "crack." Page 3.
- The guerrilla war in Colombia is heating up. Page 4.
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A New Trojan Theory Launches a Thousand Yugoslav Dreams

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

GABELA, Yugoslavia — None of the evidence is in yet, but the people of this village about 15 miles inland from the Dalmatian coast have begun to act as though they are sitting on the cradle of Western civilization. A steady flow of tourists from many countries strengthens them in their belief.

It all began last summer, when news reached here from Mexico that a scholar had published a theory that ancient Troy was not where Heinrich Schliemann excavated it more than a century ago in Asia Minor, on the western coast of Turkey, but in Dalmatia.

The Mexican, Roberto Salinas Price, said his reading of Homer's "Iliad" left room for no other conclusion but that Gabela had been Troy.

Because the "Iliad" is the wellspring of Greek history and that, in turn, the bedrock of classical culture, Mr. Salinas Price's displacement of Troy from Asia Minor to Dalmatia would make modern Yugoslavia the fountainhead of Western civilization. The Yugoslav press seized on the theory with ardor. Not surprisingly, the Greek press has paid no attention.

Mr. Salinas Price published his book in English at Skylax Press in San Antonio, Texas. When a correspondent of the Yugoslav news agency, sent a dispatch, it was inundated with requests for special articles that it took the unusual step of publishing in hard cover both the original book and a Serbo-Croatian translation. They are selling well at about \$7 a copy.

Mr. Salinas Price, for whom Homer is said to be a lifelong passion, based his theory on what he considers

geographical and astronomical anomalies in the "Iliad" that preclude an Asia Minor Troy. After years of research, which first brought him to Yugoslavia in 1967, he concluded that Gabela was the only possible site.

He theorized that the reason for the millennia-old geographical error was political. In the seventh century B.C., Mr. Salinas Price suggests, Greeks cleverly transferred all the place names in the "Iliad" to territories that were then Greek. Homer lived in the eighth century B.C.

Yugoslav archeologists gave the theory short shrift, proclaiming to a man and woman that no archeological evidence has ever been unearthed to buttress the new thesis.

"We don't care what the archeologists say," said Dragan Bradvica of the Gabela Tourist Association, which was quickly formed and gave the unemployed Mr. Bradvica a job. "We are very enthusiastic here and are ready to dig on our own."

As soon as the first tourists showed up last summer, the farmers of Gabela knew they had a good thing. They inspired local youths with visions of tourist bounty and set them to clearing one of the village's three hills, which is crowned by remnants of Roman, Venetian, Turkish and Bosnian fortifications and shrines. About 100 boys and girls gave up their spare time for weeks to make accessible a badly overgrown wasteland.

The tourist association does not actually pretend that the site is the Troy of old, but it does nothing to discourage that idea, either. A visitor's book full of enthusiastic comments along the lines of one man's

"We believe!!!" indicates the thought has taken hold. At the moment, the association occupies only the apartment at the back of a schoolhouse that until recently was occupied by the teacher. But before the next tourist season starts, the whole school will be moved to make way for what the 2,300 villagers hope will be the beginning of Troy-Gabela's golden age.

Already, the enterprising private sector of this Communist country has produced an ample range of souvenir articles — Troy ceramics, maps, car stickers, sun visors, model ships and little lions of Troy.

The ruins of an Ottoman mosque have been turned into a mini-amphitheater, where classical Greek and modern Yugoslav folkloric performances will entertain next summer's visitors. It was inaugurated on the new Troy's greatest day so far — a triumphant visit by Mr. Salinas Price in September.

Three television crews and 60 or 70 reporters and photographers covered the event. Mr. Bradvica recalled. The scholar was greeted by applauding villagers and hundreds of outsiders. "People wanted to thank him for bringing back fame to Gabela," Mr. Bradvica said, emphasizing "back."

After the welcoming ceremony of bread and salt and a traditional regional dance luckily but inexplicably called the Trojan, the father of the village's fame was taken to see a Euripides drama set in Troy.

According to Mr. Bradvica, the scholar was moved by the enthusiasm and clearly aware of his responsibility. "If they can prove I'm wrong," the tourist official quoted Mr. Salinas Price as saying, "I'll commit suicide."



The Yugoslav press seized on the theory with ardor. The Greek press paid no attention.

Bishops Urge Eucharist for Divorced



Pope John Paul II prayed with bishops before the start of one of the Friday sessions of the extraordinary synod.

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Bishops and archbishops from three countries have suggested that steps be studied to allow Catholics who have divorced and remarried to again receive Holy Communion.

At least 165 members of the hierarchy from around the world are attending a two-week, extraordinary synod here of the Roman Catholic Church, which opened Monday, to assess the effect of the reforms of the Second Vatican Council, held from 1962 to 1965.

Bishops from Austria and Japan suggested Wednesday that divorced and remarried Catholics be allowed to participate fully in the church. On Thursday, a Canadian agreed.

"I feel a tremendous sympathy for persons in that situation and I would certainly like to be able to reach out to them and come to their aid," said Archbishop James Martin Hayes of Halifax, vice president of the Canadian bishops' conference.

In a closing session of a synod on the family in 1980, Pope John Paul II said divorced Catholics who remarried outside the church "can and ought to participate in the life" of the church, but could not receive the Holy Eucharist unless they abstained from sexual relations.

Manila Bars Australia at U.S. Air Base

Agence France-Press
MANILA — The Philippines barred Australia on Friday from using a U.S.-maintained military base here to protest what it termed an "insult" to President Ferdinand E. Marcos by the Australian foreign minister, Bill Hayden.

"The Philippine government is withdrawing its authority to allow Australian aircraft to land or use the Clark Air Base for any purpose whatsoever," the Foreign Ministry said.

Mr. Hayden told the Australian Parliament on Tuesday that there were "human rights abuses by some organs of the government" in the Philippines and that there was "extensive economic injustice resulting from the government's resolute inaction against the privileges and political power of its wealthy oligarchic patrons."

The situation, he said, had "provided fertile ground for the growth" of a Communist rebellion in the Philippines.

In a letter to the Australian Embassy, the Foreign Ministry said it was "surprised why it was necessary for the foreign minister of Australia to insult and attack viciously the head of state and government of the Republic of the Philippines."

Ulster Conference Plans To Meet by Christmas

Reuters

LONDON — The intergovernmental conference set up to give the Irish Republic a consultative role in Northern Ireland is likely to meet within three weeks, the British minister in charge of the province said Friday.

The secretary of state for Northern Ireland, Tom King, said he expected the Anglo-Irish Conference to hold its first session before Christmas.

Britain and Ireland established the conference in a Nov. 15 agreement aimed at ending the political deadlock and violence in Northern Ireland between the Catholic minority and the Protestant majority.

The agreement was given its final parliamentary endorsement Thursday when it was passed by the Irish Senate. The British Foreign Office said the British and Irish governments formally exchanged notifications Friday of their acceptance of the agreement.

In the British House of Commons, 15 Northern Irish Protestant members resigned their seats to protest the accord. They plan to

force an election in the province that they see as a referendum on the issue.

Mr. King said the action by the Northern Irish Unionists, who regard the agreement as the first step towards Irish reunification, raised "very difficult issues."

"I don't quite know how they have thought where they go from there," the British minister said. "It raises very difficult issues. We are all members of the United Kingdom Parliament, and this does involve accepting the majority view."

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said she plans to renew a campaign to change the republic's constitution and make it more acceptable to the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland.

When he first came to office in 1981 as head of a short-lived coalition, Mr. Thatcher began a campaign to rid the 1937 constitution of its more overtly Catholic overtones.

When he again became prime minister in 1982, the campaign was set aside while the government began another initiative aimed at ending 15 years of sectarian strife in the North.

In a speech on the new accord in the Senate earlier this week, Mr. Thatcher made a last-minute addition to his prepared text.

"I believe we must tackle aspects of our constitution and laws which represent an impediment to the establishment here of a pluralist society," he said.

Only on this basis could Dublin credibly propose to Northern Protestants "a coming together in peace, and by agreement and free consent, of the two parts of Ireland," Mr. Thatcher said.

U.S. Rightists Scorn Talks, Soviet Asserts

Reuters

MOSCOW — Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, criticized conservative political forces in the United States on Friday, saying they are trying to undermine the results of the Geneva summit meeting and resist an arms accord.

An article assessing American reaction to the meeting between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, said most U.S. news analysts agreed the summit meeting had provided a basis for improving U.S.-Soviet relations.

Pravda said U.S. commentators believed it was important that the two countries had agreed that neither side would win a nuclear war and that neither sought military superiority over the other.

"This does not mean that there is nobody in the United States today who is displeased with the results of the Geneva meeting," Pravda added. "The forces of the military-industrial complex and political reaction would already like to enunciate the content of the Geneva decisions and to do all they can to hold back progress on reaching accord on key issues of war and peace."

Pravda also said it was curious that the summit meeting was no longer discussed prominently in the American media.

"One cannot help noticing the fact that, as if at the wave of a baton by an invisible conductor, the U.S. mass media have begun these days to curtail discussion of the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit," Pravda said.

"Someone is clearly seeking to localize the effect of Geneva, to slow down the positive process and to weaken the powerful impulse which the summit gave to this process," the newspaper said.

China Softens Warning Over Hong Kong

Reuters

BEIJING — China's top negotiator in talks with Britain on the future of Hong Kong played down Friday an earlier Chinese statement warning Britain against making political changes in the colony.

But he said it was important for Britain and China to work out Hong Kong's political system now in order to avoid what he called contradictions after China takes over the colony in 1997.

China's chief representative in Hong Kong, Xu Jiatun, said Nov. 23 that there were signs that the government there had deviated from the terms of last December's accord on Hong Kong. He cautioned Britain against hasty reforms.

But Ke Zaishuo, head of the Chinese delegation in the Joint Liaison Group, which works out details of the Hong Kong agreement, said Friday that Mr. Xu's speech had to be read as a whole.

"The impression I have is there is no deviation from the Joint Declaration's spirit on the part of the British side," he said after the group ended four days of talks.

Britain plans to introduce a measure of democracy in Hong Kong in September it allowed some seats on the colony's Legislative Council to be filled through elections.

Mr. Xu's comments, seen widely in Hong Kong as meddling by Beijing, sent shares tumbling on the Hong Kong stock market.

The convergence of the Hong Kong political system now and after 1997 is very important, Mr. Ke said. "Otherwise, the actions will be some contradictions."

China has promised to preserve Hong Kong's economic and social "special economic region" after 1997. Mr. Ke said Friday that its future political system had not yet been decided.

Foreign diplomats said they believed China did not want political parties to develop in a democratic Hong Kong.

In a joint statement, Britain and China said that in the liaison group meeting, "the two sides discussed recent changes in the political system in Hong Kong."

WORLD BRIEFS

NATO Will Propose Troop Cutback

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization will propose a limited immediate troop cutback in Central Europe to try to break a stalemate at East-West talks on reductions in conventional forces, NATO officials said Friday. The proposal is scheduled to be presented in Vienna next week, officials said.

A senior U.S. official with NATO said the Western move was aimed at ending a dispute over current troop levels by allowing for a reduction in U.S. and Soviet forces before the two sides formally exchange data on numbers. The proposed cuts involve 11,500 Soviet and 5,000 U.S. troops.

This would enable the Warsaw Pact to remove some of its forces, where existence it has always denied, from a zone that covers East and West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. NATO says the Warsaw Pact has consistently underestimated its troop strength in the area. NATO and the Warsaw Pact agree on the size of reducing overall force levels to 700,000 army and 200,000 air force personnel on each side but cannot agree on the starting point.

Poland Dismisses Academics in Purge

WARSAW (AP) — The Polish government has dismissed at least 10 academics from top university jobs under a new law that restricts education reforms won in the Solidarity era, university sources said. Most of those dismissed had been elected by their colleagues and students. Benon Miskiewicz, minister of higher education, ordered the purge as part of a staff review required by the law, which restricts Communist Party control over universities.

Among those dismissed were three rectors: Wladyslaw Kucinski of the Warsaw Polytechnic, Karol Taylor of Gdansk University and Jozef Kaczmarek of Poznan University. They said they would continue to teach at their schools.

Foe of Seychelles Regime Killed in U.K.

LONDON (Reuters) — A leading Seychelles opposition figure, Gerard Hoareau, was shot and killed outside his home in a London suburb Friday, the police said. His assassin fled.

Mr. Hoareau, 34, was a minister in the government of President James Mancham, who was overthrown in a 1977 coup that brought Albert René to power. The Seychelles government asked for the extradition of Mr. Hoareau and Mr. Mancham after an unsuccessful coup attempt three years ago.

Both were at the center of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy in the Seychelles, which reportedly was involved in an abortive 1981 coup attempt using South African and other mercenaries disguised as tourists and led by Michael Hower.

Sakharov's Wife Has Passport for Trip

NEWTON, Massachusetts (AP) — Yelena G. Bonner, the wife of Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident Soviet physicist, said she has a passport to travel to London to help with the defense of her husband, who is being held in a psychiatric hospital in Moscow.

Mr. Sakharov, 62, who is a physicist and nuclear physicist, was arrested in 1980 after he was accused of "harmful activities." He was released in 1986 after a long struggle. He is now living in the United States.

Mr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena, said she was in London to help with the defense of her husband. She said she was in London to help with the defense of her husband.

Yelena G. Bonner

Indian State Moves Against Carbide

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — A state government in India has formally accused Union Carbide Corp. of poisoning the people of Bhopal with a toxic gas leak last year. They called for investigations to determine the cause of the gas leak. The company's chairman, for questioning.

Mr. Anderson was briefly arrested and released on bail when he visited Bhopal days after toxic methyl isocyanate gas spread over the central Indian city on Dec. 3.

He and the managers of four Union Carbide pesticide factories in the United States, Brazil and France headed a list of potential witnesses submitted to a board of inquiry by the government of Madhya Pradesh.

Astronauts to Practice Construction

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (UPI) — Two U.S. astronauts aboard the space shuttle Atlantis prepared for a six-hour spacewalk Friday to practice building techniques that could be used to construct a space station.

The astronauts, Jerry Ross and Sherwood Spring, planned to erect a 45-foot (13.7-meter) tower and assemble pyramidal-shaped structures to study the difficulty of manipulating unwieldy objects in weightlessness.

The spacewalk and another on Sunday are expected to help space agency engineers gain a better understanding of the problems that might be encountered when construction crews begin assembling a space station, planned for the early 1990s.

For the Record

Alfred Ben Bella, who was removed as president of Algeria in an army coup in 1965, said in Madrid that he was forming a clandestine group to fight for democracy in Algeria.

Leopold Zak has been named Czechoslovak finance minister, replacing the late Vlastislav Tlustý, who was relieved from his office "for health reasons" Oct. 4, the news agency CTK reported Friday.

The improvement of Turkish prison conditions was recommended by a special parliamentary commission in a report submitted to the legislature Friday.

Lubbers Says Netherlands Will Reduce Its Nuclear Role

THE HAGUE — The Netherlands said Friday that its armed forces would train and equip themselves for only two wartime nuclear roles instead of the current six, despite strong criticism of the reduction by its NATO allies.

Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers said after a cabinet discussion that the decision on nuclear roles could not be detached from his government's agreement earlier this month to accept the deployment of U.S. nuclear cruise missiles in 1983.

"Because we see the two as a single entity, it was the line of the cabinet that we should stick to our position on both questions," he said.

Mr. Lubbers said that Lord Carlington, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, had written to express the allies' opposition to the reduction in nuclear roles.

The Dutch decision means dropping the nuclear tasks assigned to two squadrons of F-16 fighter jets and 13 Orion sea patrol planes. The F-16s are equipped to deliver nuclear bombs and the Orions to drop atomic depth charges.

Two other tasks, involving atomic land mines and nuclear-tipped anti-aircraft missiles, are being removed under a NATO plan to remove 1,400 obsolete nuclear warheads from Europe by 1988.

Earlier, in Brussels, a senior U.S. official of NATO said the Dutch plan "would have serious negative effects on NATO's nuclear deterrent posture and its credibility."

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Gas Blast Kills 5 in Glasgow
Repeats
GLASGOW — At least five persons were killed Friday when an explosion and fire, apparently caused by a gas leak, destroyed an apartment building here. Four other persons were injured.

...tation for the ban on the
naval maneuvers with New
Zealand, stopped sharing intelligence with it, and canceled last summer's ANZUS meeting.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said last summer that if Mr. Thatcher announced a law banning nuclear ships, the United States

Ethiopia: Still in Need but No Longer Starving

(Continued from Page 1)

is in Sudan, the second worst-affected country in Africa, by half for next year.

The five countries the Food and Culture Organization says will be food aid next year are Mozambique, Botswana, Angola, Sudan and Ethiopia. It is the need of Ethiopia, once again, that stands

out. The Ethiopian government announced in October that 5.8 million people would be threatened by famine in 1986, and that an additional 1.3 million tons of food would be needed to feed them. This is more than the combined food-aid requirements of all the countries of Africa.

Officials say there are two main reasons for Ethiopia's food crisis, even as most of Africa enters its rainy season. First, the rains this year were late and ended too soon in many areas, the most affected areas.

Second, Ethiopia was so ravaged by famine that it could not take full advantage of the rain that fell. Many farmers were too few to plant, there were too few seeds to plant, and the soil was too dry and insect and bacterial infestation was unusually destructive.

Some of the largest private relief organizations in Ethiopia fear that the middle of 1986 unless more food is sent soon and begins to move through a food-delivery pipeline takes about five months.

What did we save these people this year, if we let them starve in 1986?" asked Frank Carlin, the director here for Catholic Relief Services, the largest private relief agency in Ethiopia.

Thus far only the U.S. government has made a firm pledge for 1986. As it did this year, Washington intends to supply one-third of the emergency need.

After a year of working with the Ethiopian government, most do not give it high marks for honesty. There has been very little action, said Mr. Fischer, the U.S. official here for the U.S. Agency for International Development, which has spent \$280 million the past year while delivering 100,000 tons of food. "The food gone where it was supposed to

There have been chronic problems, however, in transporting food from Ethiopia's ports. For at this year, a shortage of haul trucks and frequent breakdowns on the country's crumbling highways have combined to create a backlog of more than

100,000 tons of food at Assab, the main port.

The recent arrival of more than 400 new trucks, including 43 purchased by the Band Aid and Live Aid organizations, now has relief officials here saying the transportation problem is nearly solved.

There also have been and continue to be numerous disputes between Western donors, who supplied 97 percent of the relief aid in the past year, and Ethiopia's Marxist government, whose major ally is the Soviet Union.

The Ethiopian government has refused to modify an agricultural pricing structure that Western economists say guarantees food shortages in this country of 42 million people.

Ethiopia is listed by the World Bank this year as the poorest country in the world, with a per capita income of \$128 a year. And it has what economists call a "structural food deficit," meaning that it is unable to feed itself even in years without drought.

Ethiopian farmers, some of whom till the most fertile land in Africa, must sell a large proportion of their surplus crops to the government at prices that do not cover the cost of production.

Agricultural economists here say that most Ethiopian farmers respond rationally to such a pricing system: They do not produce more food than they and their families can eat.

Despite pressure from the World Bank, which offered more than \$100 million in concessional farm loans in return for price reforms, the government here made no major changes in farm policy.

But during the past year, as Ethiopia became the most celebrated hungry place on earth, the government has been active on other fronts.

According to Western diplomats and relief officials, the government this year waged a major and successful offensive against rebels in the north.

While humanitarian aid, valued at more than \$1 billion poured into the country from the West, about \$1 billion worth of Soviet-supplied arms and ammunition was shipped to Ethiopia to support the offensive, according to U.S. estimates.

James Cheek, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, said that "the past year's war has pushed the Ethiopian government deeper into the arms of the Soviet Union than ever."

Accordingly, relations between the U.S. government and Ethiopia "have not improved a bit," Mr. Cheek said.

He added that the U.S. government had no intention of support-



U.S. wheat stacked up at the Ethiopian port of Assab in March as it awaited shipment to famine victims. Since then, the arrival of new trucks has eased the problem.

ing the kind of long-term development programs that relief specialists say Ethiopia needs if it is to feed itself.

Besides the offensive against the rebels in Eritrea and Tigre, for which the government frequently diverted long-haul trucks that it had promised to use in famine relief, the Ethiopian government has been active on two other fronts.

The government launched a nationwide "villagization" project that forces farmers to live in clusters of houses rather than on their farms. The program's announced purpose is to increase the availability of social services for rural people.

But critics of the program, including several development specialists and members of the government's own Agriculture Ministry, say they fear the program will disrupt local food production.

The other major initiative, a huge resettlement program, is intended to be a permanent solution to chronic famine in the northern highlands.

The program, which has moved nearly 600,000 people in the past year, takes farmers from the overpopulated and badly eroded northern highlands to more fertile lands in the southwest. Many Western relief specialists say resettlement is a sound idea.

From its beginning last fall, the government said resettlement would be voluntary, and that families would be kept together. According to reports from relief workers in the north, however, the program has not been voluntary in thousands of cases, and many families have been separated.

A recent incident here at Korem brought to a head the anger that has been growing for the past year

between Western aid workers and Ethiopian officials over methods used to resettle famine victims.

On Oct. 27, the government sent armed soldiers into the camp. According to witnesses, they rounded up 600 "volunteers" for resettlement and loaded them into trucks while about 10,000 residents of Korem, including some hospital patients, fled for the hills. They stayed in the hills three days.

Last week the president of Doctors Without Borders, a French voluntary agency that works at Korem, had an angry exchange in Addis Ababa, the capital, with the deputy director of the government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

"When people are taken away against their will, when the militia come to offer resettlement, obviously this is not a political problem; it is just a human problem," said Ronny Brauman of Doctors Without Borders. "We don't feel that our role here in Ethiopia is to keep quiet."

"Why do all these people run away to the mountains?" Dr. Brauman asked Berhane Deressa, deputy director of the commission.

"Because members of Doctors Without Borders agitate them," Mr. Berhane replied tartly.

Then, in an indignant tone, Mr. Berhane made a broader statement that underscored the uneasy, distrustful alliance that famine has forged between Western donors and Ethiopia:

"I will not accept your insistence on setting conditions. You will be humanitarian if you do your job. You are not competent to comment on any other aspect of our program. We have different ways of doing things in Ethiopia. We cannot be dictated to."

Rebels Claim After Contacts Mine, Rocket He Believes French Hostages Are Well Attacks in South Africa

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — The African National Congress claimed responsibility Friday for land-mine and rocket attacks in South Africa that it described as "a generalized escalation" of its war on white-minority rule.

The black nationalist group, in a statement issued at its headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, denied South African charges that the guerrillas who laid the mines entered South Africa from Zimbabwe. It said the guerrillas were "based and operating inside South Africa."

After the attacks, the South African foreign minister, R.F. Botha, accused Zimbabwe of harboring guerrillas and warned that South African forces would cross into Zimbabwe in pursuit of them.

The mines have exploded just inside what the government calls its most secure border, the heavily policed frontier with Zimbabwe.

The rocket attacks on a key energy plant at Secunda, 80 miles (about 130 kilometers) east of Johannesburg, caused no damage, and three rebels were killed.

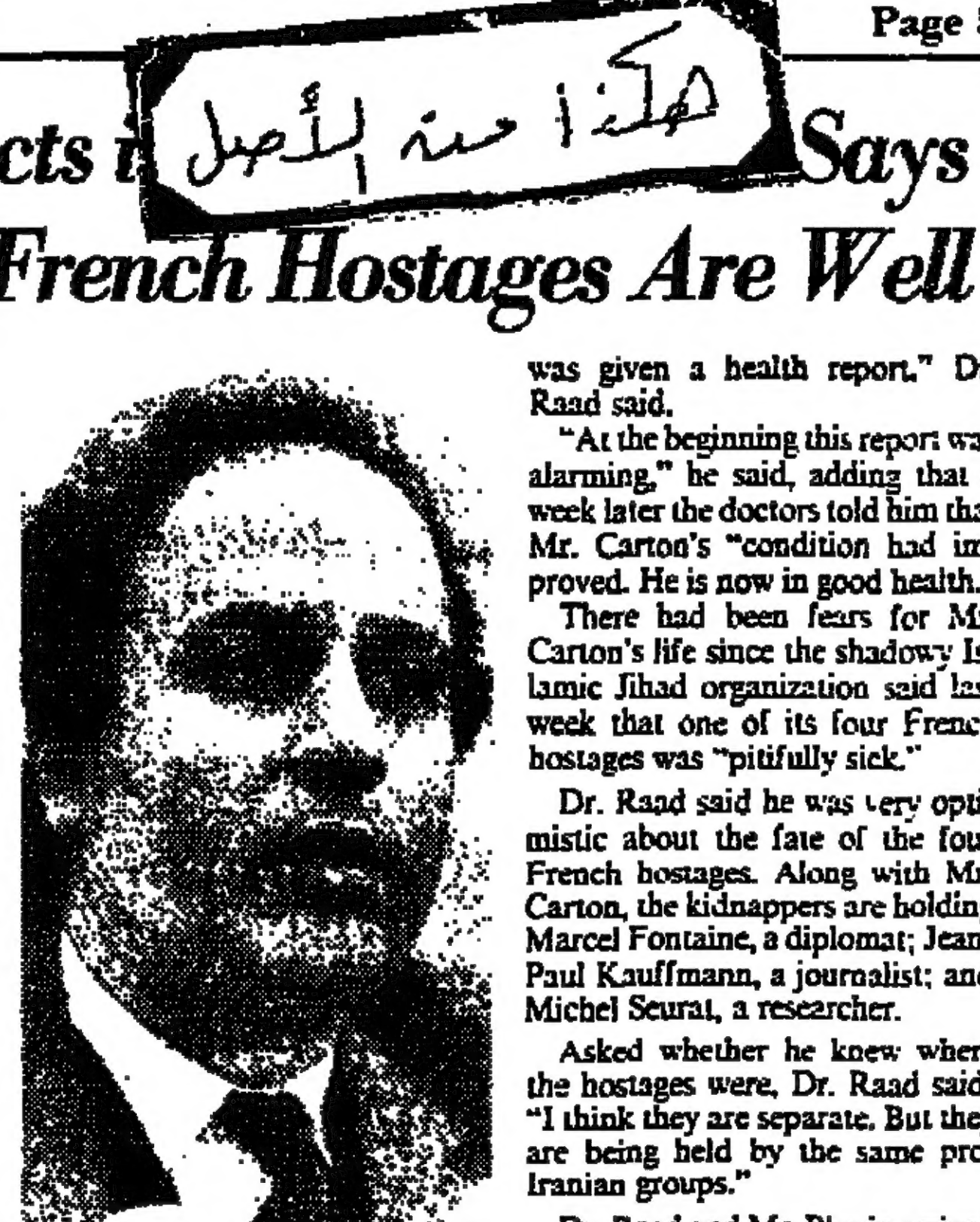
But they showed that the insurgents have been able to smuggle in 120mm projectiles despite tighter security over the months of rioting. More than 800 people have been killed in 15 months of anti-apartheid unrest in South Africa.

In new violence Friday, the police said that black snipers in the Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town had opened fire on a police patrol. The police said they responded with shotguns and automatic weapons, killing a black man and wounding two others.

Increasingly, opponents of apartheid are using conventional weapons instead of stones and gasoline bombs.

Meanwhile, the minister of law and order, Louis Le Grange, announced that the police, as of next week, will no longer help guard South Africa's borders. He said that policemen could not be spared from their duties in black townships and that the army would assume border duties.

[Police, using emergency regulations designed to curb rioting, banned the annual congresses of the National Union of South African Students and the South African Students' Press Union, due to have been held in Cape Town next week. Reuters reported Friday from Johannesburg.]



Dr. Razah Raad

He said in Paris that neither he nor Mr. Blouin had met any of the hostages, but they added that they had seen doctors who had treated Mr. Carton.

"They are all in good health," Mr. Blouin said in Paris. "This is all we said in Beirut. The rest is extrapolation."

"I saw the doctors who treated him in Beirut and in Baalbek and I

was given a health report," Dr. Raad said.

"At the beginning this report was alarming," he said, adding that a week later the doctors told him that Mr. Carton's "condition had improved. He is now in good health."

There had been fears for Mr. Carton's life since the shadowy Islamic Jihad organization said last week that one of its four French hostages was "pitifully sick."

Dr. Raad said he was very optimistic about the fate of the four French hostages. Along with Mr. Carton, the kidnappers are holding Marcel Fontaine, a diplomat; Jean-Paul Kauffmann, a journalist; and Michel Seurat, a researcher.

Asked whether he knew where the hostages were, Dr. Raad said: "I think they are separate. But they are being held by the same pro-Islamic groups."

Dr. Raad and Mr. Blouin arrived in Lebanon on Nov. 19 amid intensive efforts for the release of four U.S. hostages also held by Islamic Jihad.

They arrived with Terry Waite, an envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, who was returning to Beirut after meeting the Americans' captors on a visit a week earlier.

The French team came after Islamic Jihad said that France should stop "stalling" in negotiations over its hostages. The nature of the negotiations has not been disclosed.

U.S. Chides Israel Over Spy Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

political leadership by emphasizing that they were not aware of this operation.

According to the high Israeli source, the examination came to four key conclusions.

First, it found that Mr. Pollard approached Israel in April or May 1984 and volunteered to get classified information that might be useful to the Israeli government; that he appeared to have been primarily motivated by zealous pro-Israeli sentiments; and that he later asked for money for some services.

Second, it found that the Israeli who oversaw his activities was a senior counterterrorism official apparently associated with the office of the prime minister's adviser on terrorism. That office is a highly secretive, independent body that looks into all forms of terrorism against Israel.

The official has been identified by Israeli newspapers as Rafi Eitan, who was the prime minister's adviser on terrorism between 1978

and 1984, under Prime Ministers Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir. Mr. Eitan has denied involvement, and the highly placed Israeli source declined to specify whether Mr. Pollard's supervisor was Mr. Eitan or another member of the same bureau.

The counterterrorism official funneled some information he got from Mr. Pollard to the general Israeli intelligence community without identifying the source or telling his political superiors what he was doing, according to the Israeli examination.

Third, the examination found that Mr. Pollard initially offered to obtain U.S. intelligence information about Arab armies and Soviet military hardware in use in the Arab world, and was encouraged to do so by his Israeli contact.

Eventually, Mr. Pollard also sent his contact top-secret U.S. intelligence reports about highly sensitive Israeli military matters, the inquiry found.

Because of the deep knowledge of Israeli activities indicated by the U.S. intelligence reports said to have been passed along by Mr. Pollard, his contact became convinced that the United States had managed to "penetrate" the Israeli military establishment, the Israeli examination found.

As a result, the counterterrorism official began asking Mr. Pollard to provide as many U.S. intelligence reports about Israeli military activities as possible, hoping that thus the leak in the Israeli system could be tracked down, the Israeli inquiry found. At no time, according to the highly placed source, was Mr. Pollard asked to get any information directly related to U.S. national security or weapons systems.

Fourth, the Israeli inquiry found that the information obtained by Mr. Pollard had been relayed to the two Israeli diplomats in the United States and from them directly to the senior counterterrorism official in Israel.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Furniture Designs Incorporate Humor, Fantasy

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Remember Smokey Stover and his antic furniture in the Sunday color comics section? Well, if you did not know better, you might assume that he was the chief influence behind the current exhibition of the Salon des Artistes Décorateurs at the Grand Palais here.

As evidence of this, consider a straight-backed chair with its seat trimmed in snakeskin and an aquarium (with live goldfish) jigsawed into the back. This is just one instance among hundreds that makes the whole thing a thoroughly entertaining venture, provided you are not there solely to find furniture for your home.

Indeed, most of the objects shown have manifestly been designed with the idea that a table should not look like a table, though it could possibly look like a scale-model of the Louvre, preferably set beside a chair shaped like a lawnmower and a sofa shaped like a slag-heap.

There is, however, an automobile that looks like an automobile — a splendid, 186 mph (300 kph), wedge-shaped, leather and burlwood dream by Franco Sbarro; and there are a number of yachts and sailboats that have their masts upside down and their keels beneath the deck, which is conceptually unimaginative but nonetheless allows them to float.

Items such as desks tend to be less contentious than devices designed to seat the human frame. The latter apparently bring out a wild and slightly hysterical streak in many designers — as does the coffee table and the console. The result can be extremely funny although one cannot always be sure they were intended this way.

A chair has a sort of bovine stubbornness about it. It unimaginatively persists in standing on four legs, and in offering a back to support the sagging spine. You can try for variations and the number of legs can be reduced to three — or even one or two provided the base is broadened at ground level. But

Price of Truffles Soars As Result of Drought

The Associated Press

PERIGUEUX, France — The year's first truffles, scarce because of a summer drought, have made their appearance in the markets of this city in south-central France.

Fetching nearly 2,800 francs (about \$360) a kilogram (2.2 pounds), or 1,000 francs more than last year, the delicacies are earning their name as the "black diamonds of the Périgord."

the basic Western idea of the seated man, knees bent at right angles and feet touching the ground, commands even the wildest digression from the norm.

Zorzos and Papamakarios, with their many snakeskin and goldfish gimmicks, have apparently decided to thumb their noses at destiny. Others, who have come here with some austere contorted constructions, are still wrestling with the grim angel of chairdom.

As for the desks, they do allow a certain range to fantasy and a number of offerings have taken advantage of these possibilities. Among these are the designs of Berthel and Sammut (a triangular variant of the secrétaire), Pochy and Crumiere (with secret drawers) and the coolly elegant item designed by Pierre Paulin for President François Mitterrand. The architect Ricardo Bofill has a handsomely pearly table set on legs in the shape of neoclassic pillars.

The salon also addresses the problems of designing telephones, computers, space stations, underwater living spaces, posters, rugs, toys and jewelry.

Salon des Artistes Décorateurs, Grand Palais, to Dec. 15.

□

The Paris Ecole des Beaux-Arts has a superb collection of Renaissance and Mannerist drawings of the Germanic, Dutch and Flemish schools that the public does not usually have the opportunity of seeing.

The exhibition, which will be moving in May to the Kunsthaus in Hamburg, includes 126 drawings, some of them in color, by such artists as Albrecht Dürer, Hans Baldung Grien, Urs Graf, Hans Bol and Pieter Coecke van Aelst. There are also quite a few Flemish artists whose work is inspired by the elder Brueghel — sometimes to the point of outright pastiche.

The exhibition makes one point quite clearly by presenting a number of works side by side: artists of that period did not think it improper to copy or imitate works they admired. Indeed, the notions of imitation and originality in art deserve some closer scrutiny today, when many artists are tempted to suppose that unhampered spontaneity will serve to express their most specific individuality. In fact the result is quite the contrary — which leads one to wonder whether individuality does not reside elsewhere.

As for the delightful draftsman of the 16th- and 17th-century Dutch, German and Flemish schools, their work is generally much livelier and more convincing than that of their Italian contemporaries whom they tended to admire. They also allow us to wonder at the quasi-magical power of the pencil

or pen that can give the convincing appearance of intricate life to a landscape the size of one's hand (there is an exquisite one by Jan Brueghel), a life that is usually more convincing in such small drawings than in more ambitious works done on large surfaces with the imposing means of oil or tempera.

Renaissance et Mannerisme dans les Ecoles du Nord, Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts, 14 rue Bonaparte, to Dec. 16.

□

Baron Hans-Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza de Kaszou, a businessman and collector of art, does not

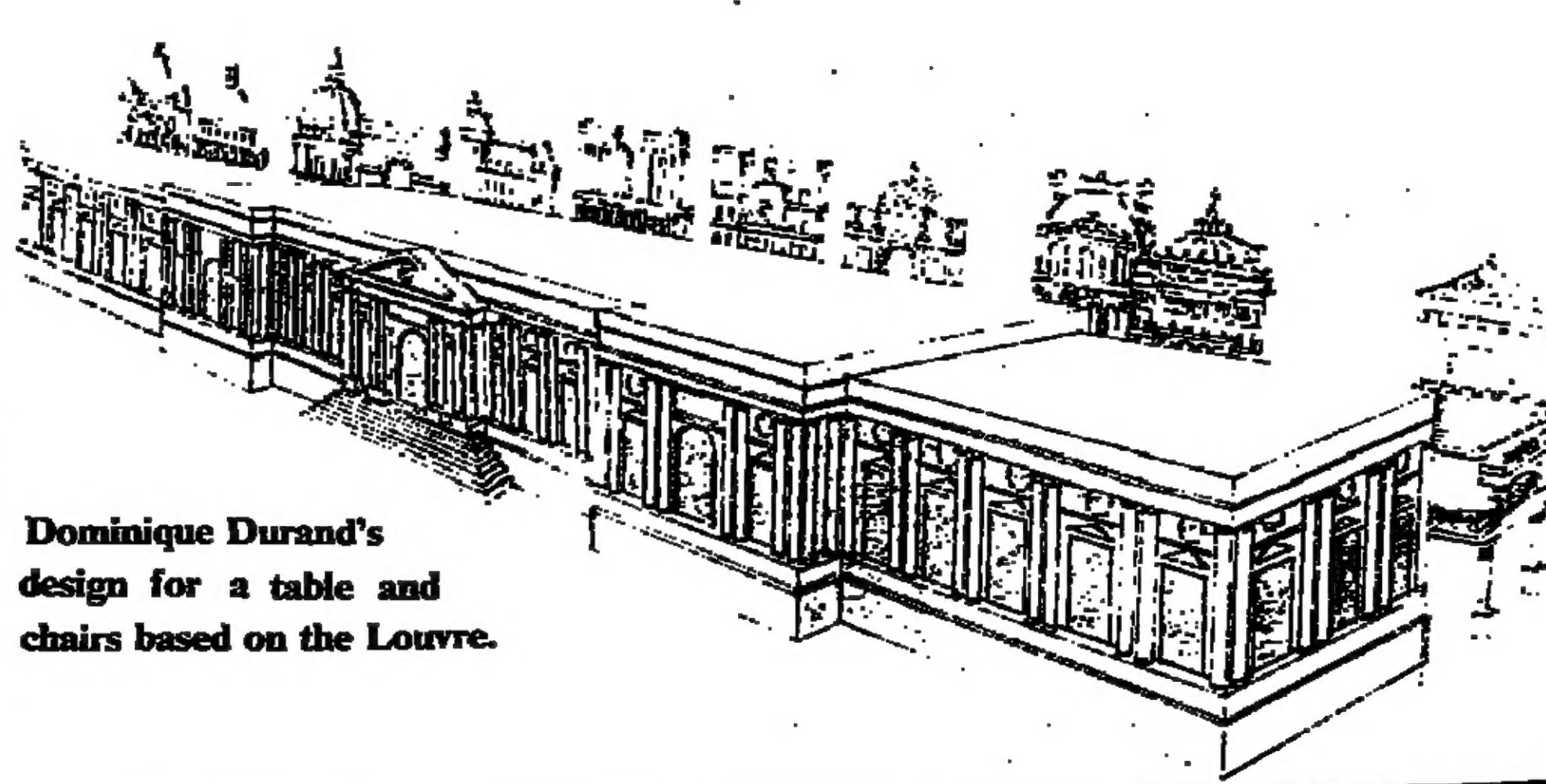
believe in keeping his treasures to himself. His collection is visible to the public in Lugano and in London and he also allows part of it to travel: more than 100 works by artists of the present century are displayed at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris.

The collection, which is the result of Thyssen-Bornemisza's unprompted choice, reaches from Corot to R.B. Kitaj, but its most remarkable aspect is no doubt the works from Central Europe. The baron owns some handsome works by Cézanne, Toulouse-Lautrec, Gauguin and Degas but much more interesting, for a public living

in France, are his paintings by Emil Nolde, Egon Schiele or Georg Grosz.

The exhibition includes one of the finest abstract works of Franz Kupka, an admirable Edward Hopper (a young woman sitting alone on a hotel room bed), an excellent Georgia O'Keeffe, and a suitably disquieting Balthus, all of which deserve to be known. The collection and its owner are presented in an amusing catalog prefaced by Anthony Burgess.

Maîtres Modernes de la Collection Thyssen-Bornemisza, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, to Jan. 5.



Dominique Durand's design for a table and chairs based on the Louvre.

London Pays Homage to Barcelona and Catalonia in 2 Extensive Exhibitions



Julio González's "Woman at Her Toilette" (1914-18).

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — The city of Barcelona has always seemed to me more French than Spanish, more so as its first language is Catalan, akin to *langue d'oc* rather than to Castilian; and partly from the feeling of a Mediterranean port like Marseille rather than an Iberian provincial capital like Cuenca, Seville or Valencia. Moreover, it is the commercial and industrial center of Spain, and not in the least like the rest of the traditional idyllic country we admire.

This difference from the rest of the country is not caused only by the Catalan demand for autonomy which has simmered in the peninsula since the 15th century, but is confirmed even by the quality and kind of art represented in "Homage to Barcelona" presented by the Arts Council of Great Britain in collaboration with the Generalitat (legislative assembly) of Catalonia and the Ajuntament (City Council) of Barcelona.

The exhibition ranges from the Barcelona International Exhibition of 1888 to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, though the real significance of the show ends in 1929 with the Universal Exhibition, marked by the design of the German pavilion by the Bauhaus architect Mies van der Rohe, of which there is a scale model created this year by a Catalan designer.

The highlighting of Mies van der Rohe's contribution to Barcelona art shows a peculiar anxiety on the part of the organizers to emphasize the international aspect of art in the city reinforced by the inclusion of works by Max Ernst, Yves Tanguy and Valentine Hugo among others, because they were once exhibited in the city, or in 1935 in Tenerife, under the auspices of ADLAN — Amics de l'Art Nou (Friends of New Art) — a group formed by the city's artists in the

fall of 1932 to promote the Catalan avant-garde.

More to the point in the current show is the work of the Barcelonian members of ADLAN, principally Joan Miró and Salvador Dalí. Even more telling are their predecessors:

Santiago Rusiñol (1861-1931) was a man of letters as well as painter, whose fine early interiors are surpassed by his later portrayals of the gardens of Spain. A splendid example of this, "Pine Grove in Aranjuez" was painted in the last year of his life.

Ramon Casas (1866-1932), is represented by a wealth of portraits, including those of Rusiñol and Picasso. There is also Isidre Nonell (1873-1911), of whom Picasso declared that Nonell's early death deprived him of his only real Spanish competitor, and from whom Picasso adopted the beggar and gypsy themes of the Blue and Rose periods.

Joaquín Mir (1873-1940) was one of the greatest of landscape painters. His "Banks of the Ebro" in the Museum of Modern Art in Madrid, ranks with the finest work of Monet, whose friend he was. Joaquim Sunyer (1874-1956) a friend of Renoir, is represented by an enchanting "Portrait of Maria Limona de Carles," a "Pastoral" now in the collection of the Catalonian assembly, and two landscapes, one with a foreground of trees in Formalons on Mallorca, the other with a frieze of people — "Cala Forn" (Forn Bay).

There is the monumental "Woman at Her Toilette" by Julio González (1876-1942), who was a jeweler and sculptor as well as painter. Spanish sculpture of this period is something of which the world in general knows all too little. So it is good that this homage has the work of no less than eight sculptors. The three masters among them are

González, Pau Gargallo (1881-1934), and Manuel Martínez Huguet, better known as Manolo.

Another aspect of Catalan decorative arts is highlighted in the work of four ceramists — Antoni Serra (1869-1932) and his son Josep Serra (b.1906); Francesc Nogues (1873-1941) who portrayed popular Catalan life on pottery and glass; and Josep Llorens (1892-1980), who in the 1930s was a collaborator with Raoul Dufy and Georges Braque.

Of course the best-known pottery in the city is the mosaic of multicolored faience tiles that decorate the park benches in the Güell park, one of the famous creations of the architect/designer Antoni Gaudí (1852-1926). Gaudí's other creations for his chief patron, Count Eusebi Güell, of whom there is a portrait with his family by Francesc Miralles (1848-1901), are celebrated with designs, color videos and objects in the show, as is Gaudí's monumental Sagrada Família (the Church of the Holy Family), the four Gothic towers of which have come, in the popular imagination, to represent the city of Barcelona as truly as does the Eiffel tower the city of Paris.

"Homage to Barcelona," Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1, to Feb. 23; Palau de la Virreina, Las Ramblas, Barcelona, spring 1986.

□

Among Gaudí's assistants on the stained glass windows for the Sagrada Família was Joaquín Torres-García (1874-1949) born in Montevideo, Uruguay, of a Catalan father and a Uruguayan mother, who brought him to Catalonia in 1891 and settled in Barcelona in 1892, where he studied at the Academy of Fine Arts from the following year. Establishing himself as a painter in the city, and frequently traveling to France, Italy and Switzerland, he

worked in the avant-garde tradition until 1920 when, married with three children, he moved to New York. In 1922 he returned to Europe.

At this time he evolved a new style of painting hitherto unknown to Western art — a combination of geometric abstraction, symbolic images from his Indo-American background, and familiar contemporary images — ships, clocks, buildings. The aesthetic philosophy in which he expounded and explained his new work he called "Universal Constructivism." He inspired his European friends Jean and Sophie Tautou-Arp, Jean Hélion, Julio González, Theo van Doesburg and Piet Mondrian with his ideas.

In 1930, with Michel Seuphor, he founded the short-lived abstract group "Cercle et Carré" in Paris. He moved back to Montevideo in 1934 and in the following year founded an Association of Constructivist Art, through which he exerted a marked influence on young South American artists, and whence he indirectly influenced the early years of Abstract Expressionism in New York.

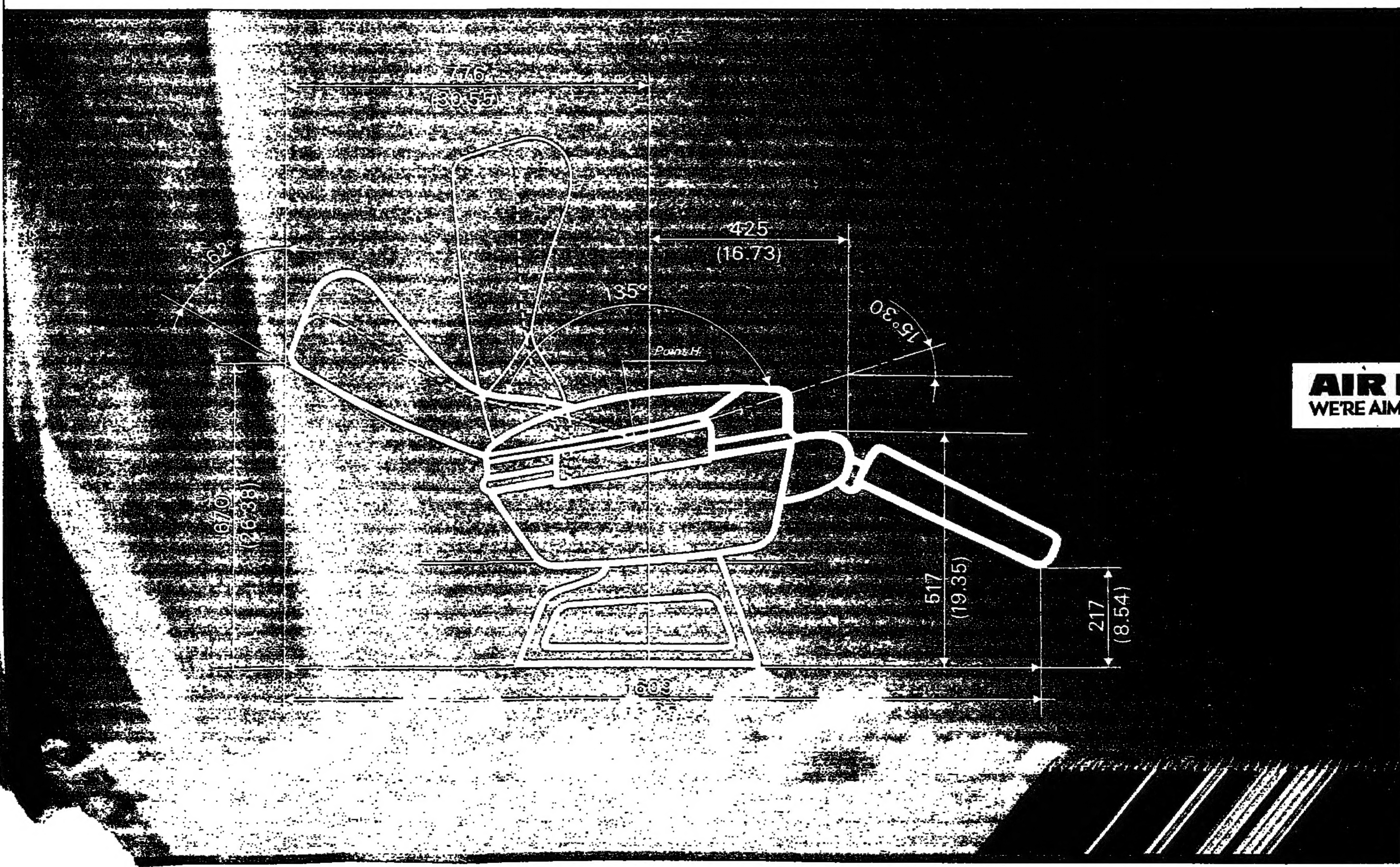
A show of 98 of his paintings, drawings and wood constructions selected by Margit Rowell, curator at the Musée d'Art Moderne in Paris, and splendidly cataloged by her, now runs at the upper gallery of the Hayward. The lively splendor of the homage to Barcelona should not be allowed to deter one from going upstairs to see the seminal work of a major artist.

"Torres-García: Grid — Pattern, — Sign, Paris — Montevideo 1924-1944," Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1, to Feb. 23; Fundación Joan Miró, Barcelona, March 13-May 4; Städtische Kunsthalle, Düsseldorf, July-August, 1986.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the *IHT* on London art exhibitions.

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ARTS / LEISURE

are Manuscripts Bring Top Prices,
ucking Trend Against Speculation

International Herald Tribune
FNS that the art market is
acting strongly against specu-
lation.

Nov. 20 One of the most im-
portant 16th-century manuscripts

DUREN MELIKIAN

in recent years was sold in
the sale was conducted at
by Eric Buffetaud.
s is a two-volume Gospel
with miniatures executed in
France in the 16th century.
French expert had dated it
1515. The silver plaques on
bindings struck with marks cor-
responding either to the years 1532
or to the years 1555-1556
considered a later addition.
sower, Sotheby's expert on
val manuscripts, Christopher
amel, said that it is possible to
date the date to 1533. He be-
lieves that the volume was
commissioned as a wedding pre-
sent to Catherine de Médicis on
occasion of her marriage to
Orléans, who later married
to Henri II of France.
English expert first notes
the illuminated initials are beau-
tiful, the illustrations are of
different religious scenes.
is those to be recited in a
mass. Secondly, the index
only one female saint,
rime, whose name was carried
hermine de Médicis. Thirdly,
workshop producing manu-
s in this particular style can
ved to the court of France: a
of Hours in a private collec-
New York and a Prayer in
a Paris private collection,
acquired for Queen Claude de
e, come closest to it. Henri
ans was the son of Claude de
e and married in 1533, one of
o dates suggested by the sil-
rks. The Gospel Book must
been commissioned for the

library to what the Paris cat-
alogs, de Hamel stresses that
manuscript and the binding are
emporary with each other as
strated by the fact that the
script is in its original sewing,
alone would be enough to
the Gospel sold at Drouot of
y importance to both
h history and art history. It
iding, however, that makes it
placeable work of art.
high-relief scenes from the
testament are the only spec-
of their kind on record. The
single instance of the silver
carving made during the
French Renaissance — Louis

DONESBURY

RE TALKING NOW WITH
MR. JONES, WHO PLAYS
THE TALKING DUMPS.
AND WHO RESIDES
A STEAM CAR NEAR
STATE DEPARTMENT.



YRD, A LOT OF HOMELESS
LE THINK THAT LIFE FOR
YON THE MEAN STREETS
MY GOING TO GET
WER. WHAT DO YOU THINK
FUTURE HOUS FOR YOU?



FOR ME? A
THIRD HELPING
OF TURKEY, MAN.
THAT'S DEFINITELY
IN MY FUTURE!



4. OKAY
TUNAT
OUT LONG
BORN?



LONG-TERM?
WELL, I GUESS
THE PUMPKIN
PIE WITH LOTS
OF CREAM.

XIV melted down all the silver he
could lay hands on, making French
silver predating 1700 exceedingly
rare.

The book, in short, is one of the
most desirable works of art seen in
recent years. It was bought for 8
million francs (about \$1.05 million)
by H. P. Kraus of New York, who
says he bought it for stock. It is
probable, however, that he did do
so at the instigation of a major
American institution that was
alerted to the existence of the
manuscript days before the sale
and seems determined to raise the
funds to buy it.

This week a comparable feat was
accomplished on a larger financial
scale. A Carolingian Gospel Book
completed in the 9th century, prob-
ably at the Abbey of St. Amand in
Southern Flanders, was sold at
£1.43 million (\$2 million), with
sales charge.

The manuscript had not been
seen in public since 1932. Hardly
any living scholar has set eyes on it,
and its appearance created a sensa-
tion. De Hamel notes that while
about 140 Carolingian books and
fragments are known, only one
fragment is preserved in the United
States, in the J. Pierpont Morgan
Library in New York.

"It is difficult to imagine that any
other illuminated Carolingian
Gospel Book will ever come on the
market," the cataloger teasingly
warned potential buyers. But while
the illuminated initials are beau-
tiful, there is no manuscript and
the manuscript is in poor condition.

The lettering done with a mix-
ture of gold and copper has turned
green, and the outlines of many
letters have been bored through the
vellum by oxidation, as in a jigsaw
puzzle. The price, which far exceed-
ed de Hamel's expectations, is all
the more surprising. Most remark-
able is the fact that, according to
reliable sources, the money came
"from private individuals, not an
institution."

The contrast offered by the sale
of 19th-century European paint-

ings, drawings and watercolors a
few hours later at Sotheby's could
hardly be greater. That blanket de-
scription covers virtually any form
of European painting that preced-
ed or bypassed Impressionism.

It starts with such towering fig-
ures as Delacroix, Corot, and Cor-
bet and goes on to painters for
whom the word kitsch is still too
flattering — Frederick Goodall
and the like. If such an arbitrary
grouping has any common denom-
inator, it is that all the artists in
it are the object of intense specu-
lation, often by amateur dealers.

The auction began with Victori-
an painters from Britain, went on
to the Orientalists, defined by sub-
ject matter — Middle Eastern
scenes — rather than style or
school, and concluded with Scandi-
navian art which, dealers and auc-
tionsters hoped, was to get a big
boost from an exhibition of Danish
painting held in London in 1984.

On Tuesday, they were all having
a difficult time. More than 30 per-
cent of the works offered failed to
find buyers. As the bidding on a
grotesquely sentimental portrait of
a woman by Frederick Leighton,
"Ruhpella," stopped at \$36,000,
far below the \$50,000 to \$70,000
estimate.

Interestingly, the works by great
masters all sold. A painting show-
ing horses and their groom in a
stable by Géricault was brought for
£150,000, matching Sotheby's high
estimate. The selling price for a
wonderful landscape from Corot's
first Rome period, done about
1830, rose to \$55,000 — a fair price
given its condition. Corot's striking
portrait of a sleeping peasant
woman, seen seated with her head
bent forward, did not do quite so
well at £115,000, only slightly
above the low estimate.

It was inevitable that some in-
ferior paintings with high estimates
would not sell. Ferdinand Georg
Waldmüller's sappy scene "Child-
ren Gathered Round Young
Doves" dated 1851, failed to sell as
bidding stopped at £100,000. The



Detail of page from 9th-century Gospel sold in London.

estimate, £120,000 to £180,000,
which Sotheby's expert says is
based on high prices achieved at
Austrian and German auctions
simply does not seem to relate to
such kitsch. Nor does the £30,000
to £40,000 estimate carried by John
William Godward's portrait of a
woman, which remained unsold as
the hammer went down at £22,000.

A number of paintings were sold
below the low estimates, which
means that Sotheby's and the own-
ers realistically agreed to cut down
on their ambitions. Otherwise, the
proportion of failures would have
been higher.

A similar trend could be ob-
served in a very different field, Is-
lamic art, both in New York on
Nov. 22 at Sotheby's, and in Lon-
don on Nov. 25 at Christies. In

New York some perfectly respect-
able pieces that were simply too
highly estimated were knocked
down at 30 to 50 percent below the
low estimate. At Christies several
good pieces remained unsold far
below the low estimates. Some
found buyers after the sale.

All this indicates that a readjust-
ment process is under way in the
areas that have been pushed to
their uppermost limit and beyond
in recent years.

Payoff on a Bargain

A painting bought by a British
couple at a Christmas rummage
sale five years ago for five pounds
sold for \$49,500 pounds (\$72,270)
this week at Sotheby's in London,
according to The Associated Press.
The painting by Sir Lawrence
Alma-Tadema, a Victorian artist of
English and Dutch descent,
showed an Old Testament biblical
scene entitled "Joseph, Overseer of
Pharaoh's Granaries." Sotheby's
said the work was painted in 1874.

Art Objects Double as Props

By Edith Schloss

ROME — For decades now in
galleries we have been con-
fronted with austere basic struc-
tures in the minimal or conceptual
mode that require viewers to add or
subtract thought processes and to
sense how the pieces modify or en-
hance the space around them.
These big constructions in smooth,
metallic or plastic materials, singly
or in repeated structures, often lead
to intellectual speculation but sel-
dom to a sensual or instinctive ex-
perience.

But the few large, fantastic ob-
jects resting in the garden of the
Palladium palace in Rome do the
opposite. With their bewitching,
homemade look they are strangely
evocative.

There is a queer contraption made
mainly of two huge rusty cog
wheels. Another, airy entity might
be viewed as a cage, triangular
prow, giant butterfly or a Winged
Victory. An enormous knitting ball
is wound with thick, ship's ropes.
A brick wall sprouts from the grass,
and an aluminum sphere — per-
haps a wrecking ball or world globe
— rolls on its side.

But these structures were not
only made to be contemplated,
they were also created to work.

Invented by Claudio Rinaldi and
Riccardo Caporossi one a thea-
ter man, the other an artist and
architect, the objects serve as a foil
for mysterious picture stories that
are staged to unfold in the space in
front of them. In these composi-
tions, the two men in homely
clothes, making ordinary gestures,
somehow seem pitted against ob-
jects of demonic or folk art quality.
In the context the sculptures be-
come brutal or tender, ominous or
peaceful. Precarious existence in an
overmechanized society, obsession
with age, man's inhumanity, long-
ings and dreams are acted out
against these odd sculptures put
together with the humblest materi-
als.

Inside the palace over whose
ceiling Guido Reni's "Aurora" un-
folds her dawn-pink draperies,
there are smaller sculptures and
paintings, conté crayon and pencil
drawings. The paintings and draw-
ings, mostly from the hand of Ca-
porossi, are delicate and have a
melancholy, surreal cast.
The smaller objects are strange
implements which resemble divin-

ing rods, slingshots, tongs and ar-
rows, and seem to be instruments
of torture or pleasure. There is a
touchingly primitive look to them.

Everything — the large sculp-
tures outside, the small ones inside,
and the paintings and drawings —
forms part of a consistent expres-
sion. This is an anthology of 15
years' work by Rinaldi and Ca-
porossi, who are among the finest,
most poetic artists working in Italy
today. Concurrently with this
show, in theatrical spaces all over
Rome, there have been moving per-
formance compositions invented
by the pair over the years.

The sculptures, lying still in the
garden or made to behave as traps,
obstacles, teases or liberators by
the two men with their deadpan
faces, in tragic or comic situations,
are the parts of a ritual, fantastic
props for a witty and cruel modern
fairy tale that stirringly awakens us
to the predicament of being alive in
our time.

"Claudio Rinaldi and Riccardo
Caporossi," sculptures, paintings
and drawings, *Casino dell'Aurora*,
Palazzo Pallavicini, Via 34 Maggio
43, through Dec. 10.

The Tunisian-born Dominot, ac-
tor in "La Dolce Vita" and various

Roman nightlife activities and cre-
ator of baroque performances as
one of Rome's best-known person-
alities, has always been an artist as
well. His little paintings and draw-
ings, highly idiosyncratic, have al-
ways had a special appeal.

Now a new, lively gallery exhib-
its his assemblages. There are wel-
come surprises here: small struc-
tures are mysteriously wrapped in
glistening white materials from
which small horses, planes and toys
peek out like half-revealed secrets.
In these little monuments to a lost
childhood everything is shadowy,
fluid, and touched on lightly.

If their charm in some instances
verges on kitsch, this is a frank
expression of Dominot's eccentric
personality. But all the quicksilver
objects are alive with a special poi-
gnancy of their own — each a bit-
tersweet statement, a delicacy, a
small poem.

"Dominot," Studio E, Via dei
Coronari 54, through Dec. 15.

Edith Schloss, a painter, writes
regularly for the IHT on art show-
ings in Rome.

Chinese Statues Damaged

DUBLIN — Ireland has apolo-
gized to China for damages to two
ancient, life-size clay sculptures of
warriors and horses in an exhibi-
tion here on loan from China.

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In Search of the Real Rembrandt

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was the
Rembrandt with which no vis-
itor to the great museum in West
Berlin had ever had any trouble. It
was the epitome not only of Rem-
brandt, as he was popularly consid-
ered, but of a chivalric tradition
that lasted well into the 20th cen-
tury. Here before the delighted visitor
was the "everyday paragon, gentle
knight," first set before us by Geof-
frey Chaucer in his "Canterbury
Tales" 600 years ago.

The painting in question was
"The Man With the Golden Hel-
met." For many visitors it ranked
with the bust of Queen Nefertiti as
the single most memorable object
in what had once been the Kaiser-
Friedrich Museum in central Berlin
and was moved after World War II
to the Dahlem quarter. All over the
world there were houses and apart-
ments in which it hung in reproduc-
tion, and at the postcard stand it
was "a license to print money."

So it was a blow to many people
when last month it was declared to
be not by Rembrandt, but the work
of an unidentified contemporary.
The revisionist opinion was backed
by the Rembrandt Research Pro-
ject that had been set up in the
Netherlands in 1969. The committee
has a mandate to work through the
whole corpus of paintings that
sometimes rightly and some-
times wrongly — bore the name
of Rembrandt. They could be wrong,
as everyone else can be wrong in
such matters, but as a matter of fact
their opinion about "The Man
With the Golden Helmet" has been
shared for some years by almost
every authority in the field. It is a
beautiful painting, and it has for
generations had an enormous con-
sistency, but it is not by Rem-
brandt.

Is it, therefore, a fake? A hoax?
How could it have been so firmly
upheld by Wilhelm von Bode, the
foremost German scholar of his
day, when he bought it almost 100
years ago for the Kaiser-Friedrich
Museum, as well as other scholars
of the day?

There is undoubtedly a half-
world of faking and forgery, but
what we are concerned with here is
a different matter. People of expe-
rience and integrity can be "right"
in their own day and "wrong" in
the opinion of posterity.
"The Man With the Golden Hel-
met" came to the Berlin museum at
a time when art history was in its
infancy. Connoisseurship was
largely instinctual — a matter of
experience, memory and flair. To
have "an eye" was the fundamental
thing. The disciplines of documenta-
tion lay in the future, as did the
armory of scientific investigation
that grows more formidable year
by year. The word of a Bode was as
binding, in those days, as a hand-
shake between men of honor. It
should be remembered that those
were expansive times. The more
Rembrandts there were in the
world, the richer we all would be.

It is also natural that anyone
who had a Dutch 17th-century
painting to sell in those days would
call it a Rembrandt if he possibly
could. Present-day historians have
identified and validated a great
many Dutch 17th-century painters
who had a style, a personality and
an attraction that is distinctly their
own. Before 1914, and even before
1939, many of those artists were
lost in the crowd and discarded.

The big names were what collectors
held out for.

One of the great tasks of art
scholarship since 1945 has been to
redefine the authentic achievement
of Rembrandt. In the process, deep
wounds have been inflicted.

The first thing to remember is
that the authorship of some of the
most beautiful paintings in the
world has often been, and some-
times is still, disputed. This is es-
pecially the case when a master-pupil
relationship thickens the plot.

There is in the Louvre a famous
Venetian 16th-century painting
called "The Concert," as to which
no one can be quite sure whether
Titian or Giorgione had the greater
hand in its authorship. There is in
England another Venetian painting
of the period, a "Judgment of Solo-
mon," as to which the name of
Giorgione was long preferred to the
name (now more generally in favor)
of Sebastiano del Piombo. There is
in the current show of works of art
from the Liechtenstein collection at
the Met a portrait of Jan Verme-
len, a citizen of Antwerp who
served in the Spanish navy and
died in battle. As to whether it is by
van Dyck or by Rubens, scholar-
ship has yet to make up its collec-
tive mind.

We can count ourselves lucky to
be living in an age in which scholars
do not rush to unqualified conclu-
sions but are ready to return the
interim answer that these are works
of art of very high quality as to
which the votes are not yet all in.
None of these paintings is dimis-
hed by disagreement. We are
dealing with very considerable
works of art as to which differing
opinions may be legitimately held
and supported with rational argu-
ments.

Even so, it may still be asked
how the errors of experienced peo-
ple can go uncorrected for so long.
The first reason is that history gener-
ally has its own way of seeing. If
what looked right to Bode does not
look right to us, it is not because
Bode was not up to the job.

It is because he was the captive,
as we all are, not only of the infor-
mation that was available to him
but of the ideas, the loyalties and the
hierarchies of his day. In particu-
lar, there is in painting a vocabu-
lary of form that looks natural and
predetermined at any given moment

in time and may look stiffed or
affected or just plain ludicrous or
another.

Next, we must remember that an
oil painting is not a constant. It is a
many-layered vegetable construct
that changes, no matter how subtly,
from year to year. (Other, more
drastic, man-made changes — such
as repainting, clumsy restoration or
downright "improvement" — must
also be taken into consideration.)
We cannot know how "The Man
With the Golden Helmet" looked
to Bode. We only know how it
looks to us now. It is a different
painting, and one to which we
bring different eyes, a different set
of references and a whole new mass
of information.

We can of course see a painting
differently without rejecting its at-
tribution. If we happen to be the
Duchess of Alba, and one of the
Titians on our walls in Madrid has
been there since it was painted and
is further authenticated by a letter
from Titian himself that is also in
our possession, it would be a bold
man who dared to say, "That can't
be right." But it is rare for even a
great painting to be so well docu-
mented, and there are many as to
which we have almost no documen-
tation at all.

In that context, the case of Rem-
brandt is relatively a simple one in
that the Netherlands of his day was
a small country, just as it is now.
Evidence is there in abundance, if
we are ready to dig deep enough.
Since Bode's day, our knowledge of
Rembrandt's milieu has been vast-
ly enlarged. Sometimes his name
has been added to a work where it
had not been thought of before.
Such is the case with the "Anna
With the Blind Tobit" in the Na-
tional Gallery in London, which is
now believed to be the joint work
of Rembrandt and Gerrit Dou. More
often, his name has been taken
away, as has happened to "Rem-
brandts" in virtually every great
museum in the world.

We are witnesses, in fact, to the
slow emergence of an ever smaller
circle of Rembrandts. There will be
many another demolition before the
process is completed, but it is safe
to say that not many of them will
touch as deep a chord of feeling as
the exclusion of "The Man With
the Golden Helmet."

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30-DECEMBER 1, 1985

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ECONOMIC SCENE

Not Inflation, But Deflation
Is the Challenge of the '80s

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Economic policy-makers, like generals, have a tendency to fight the last war, and their last war was against inflation. But the actual battle now confronting the United States and other industrial countries is against deflation.

World oil prices have fallen 25 percent since their 1981 peak, and commodity prices have been falling since the start of the 1980s. But the December issue of World Financial Markets, published by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., shows that oil prices are still high in historical terms relative to world prices of manufactured goods.

In constant dollars, the price of crude oil is still nearly five times as high as it was before the first oil price explosion in 1973. Excess capacity and financial pressures are compelling oil producers to increase their output. Prices apparently still have a way to fall.

Commodity, oil prices
have dropped as
industrial output
falls below capacity.

Other world commodity prices, especially for metals and fibers, are under heavy downward pressure. An index of metal prices, which reached a peak of more than 130 in 1980, has fallen to 50 this year — nearly a two-thirds decline, about twice as much as the overall decline in commodity prices.

Farmers in the United States have been experiencing a depression. Since 1979 the ratio of prices received by American farmers to the prices paid by them, including payments for interest, taxes and wages, has fallen 30 percent.

THROUGHOUT the world, farm prices have fallen in both dollar and real terms as a result of improved yields and growing output in the face of very slowly growing demand. Sluggish economic growth in the industrial world has intensified the price pressure on commodities and manufactured goods.

Growth in the seven major industrial countries — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada — slowed from 5.7 percent a year during the 1960s to 3.6 percent in the 1970s and has averaged only 2.2 percent in the 1980s.

The U.S. annual growth rate declined from 4.2 percent in the 1960s to 2.1 percent in the first half of the 1980s. In Europe the decline has been steeper. Real growth — the annual increase in gross national product, adjusted for inflation — is estimated at 1.2 percent in West Germany and France and 1.1 percent in Britain from 1980 through 1985. Japan has averaged a 4.2 percent rate of growth in the 1980s, after 11.6 percent growth in the 1960s.

The slowdown in growth of the industrial countries has opened a wide gap between actual output and what economists call "potential output" — the production that could have been achieved if labor and capital had been utilized at a high rate.

The gap between actual and potential output has increased unemployment and has brought down the rate of increase in wage rates and unit labor costs.

Despite the immediate recovery, Edward L. Denison of the Brookings Institution stresses in a new study, "Trends in American Economic Growth, 1929-1982," that the 1973-82 period of slow growth is not over. The United States, he says, now has "the largest reserve of unused productive capacity since the 1930s."

Wage pressures, he adds, have been restrained by the long duration of unemployment and the recognition of the productivity slowdown.

Is inflation only taking a holiday? While holding that inflation is never dead but only dormant, Morgan Guaranty declares, "By every estimate, enormous output gaps prevail today in the major industrial countries." The gaps between potential and real output, it estimates, range from about 5 percent of gross national product in the United States and Canada to more than 13 percent in France and West Germany.

Such gaps are likely to persist in the years ahead, restraining global growth and continuing to curb inflation but causing high unemployment and glutts of commodities and manufactured goods.

Currency Rates

Currency		Nov. 30									
		D.M.	P.F.	P.L.	Gdr.	S.F.	S.F.	S.F.	S.F.	S.F.	
Switzerland	2.25	4.91	72.02*	24.89*	6.86*	5.64*	12.51*	13.91*	13.91*	13.91*	
France	5.49	73.60	25.75*	6.67	2.88*	18.58*	—	24.85	25.32	25.32	
Germany	1.37	1.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Italy	1.37	1.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Spain	1.69	—	3.74	1.10	2.59*	26.56*	76.92*	109.93	120.80	120.80	
Sweden	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Denmark	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Netherlands	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Belgium	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Portugal	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Greece	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavia	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czechoslovakia	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poland	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Finland	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Japan	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
China	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
India	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Philippines	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thailand	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaya	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Singapore	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Indonesia	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sumatra	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Borneo	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Java	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sulawesi	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Moluccas	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maluku	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Timor	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
East Timor	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
West Timor	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Timor-Leste	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Timor-Leste	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Timor-Leste	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Timor-Leste	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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Timor-Leste	1.70	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Timor-Leste	1.70	1.7									

Our Dollar Values			
Currency per U.S.\$	Currency per U.S.\$	Currency per U.S.\$	Currency per U.S.\$
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Interest Rates

Currency Deposits

Nov. 29

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	British Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4
3 months	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4
6 months	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4
9 months	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4
1 year	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/4

Sources: *Morgan Guaranty* (Dollar, D-M, S.F., Pound, Pfr.); *Lloyds Bank* (ECU); *Reuters* (SDR)

Currency	Nov. 29	Nov. 28	Nov. 27	Nov. 26	Nov. 25	Nov. 24	Nov. 23	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Nov. 20	Nov. 19	Nov. 18	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Nov. 13	Nov. 12	Nov. 11	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Nov. 6	Nov. 5	Nov. 4	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Nov. 1	Oct. 31	Oct. 30	Oct. 29	Oct. 28	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Oct. 13	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Sept. 29	Sept. 28	Sept. 27	Sept. 26	Sept. 25	Sept. 24	Sept. 23	Sept. 22	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 17	Sept. 16	Sept. 15	Sept. 14	Sept. 13	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Sept. 9	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Sept. 6	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Sept. 3	Sept.
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NYSE Most Actives									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT	100	100	100	0	IBM	100	100	100	0
IBM	100	100	100	0	IBM	100	100	100	0
IBM	100	100	100	0	IBM	100	100	100	0
IBM	100	100	100	0	IBM	100	100	100	0
IBM	100	100	100	0	IBM	100	100	100	0
IBM	100	100	100	0	IBM	100	100	100	0
IBM	100	100	100	0	IBM	100	100	100	0
IBM	100	100	100	0	IBM	100	100	100	0
IBM	100	100	100	0	IBM	100	100	100	0

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1482.2	1484.3	1483.9	1472.1	- 1.36
Trans	1482.2	1484.3	1483.9	1472.1	+ 7.14
Comp	1482.2	1484.3	1483.9	1472.1	- 0.41
Comp	390.7	392.4	384.0	389.2	+ 0.59

NYSE Diaries	
	Close Prev.
Advanced	672 1021
Declined	89 55
Unchanged	497 236
Total Issues	1661 2052
New Highs	140 148
New Lows	12 16
Volume up	79,481,000
Volume down	34,679,800

NYSE Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	High	Low
Composite	117.99	118.01	117.99	-0.02	Composite	117.99	118.01	117.99	-0.02
Industrials	117.99	118.01	117.99	-0.02	Industrials	117.99	118.01	117.99	-0.02
Utilities	117.99	118.01	117.99	-0.02	Utilities	117.99	118.01	117.99	-0.02

NYSE Closing									
Vol. of 4 P.M.	84,640,000	Vol. of 4 P.M.	84,640,000	Vol. of 4 P.M.	84,640,000	Vol. of 4 P.M.	84,640,000	Vol. of 4 P.M.	84,640,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	143,458,000	Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	143,458,000	Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	143,458,000	Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	143,458,000	Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	143,458,000

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred
Volume up	1,138,000	Volume up	1,138,000	Volume up	1,138,000	Volume up	1,138,000	Volume up	1,138,000

NASDAQ Index									
Close	Chg.	Week Ago	Year Ago	Close	Chg.	Week Ago	Year Ago	Close	Chg.
Composite	117.99	118.01	117.99	-0.02	Composite	117.99	118.01	117.99	-0.02

AMEX Most Actives									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	100	100	100	0	IBM	100	100	100	0

12 Month									
High Low		Stock		Div. Yld. %		Std. Dev.		High Low	
A									
24%	10	AGR	56	23	17	136	24%	22%	24
16%	10	AAR		16	17	136	24%	22%	24
16%	10	AGR		16	17	136	24%	22%	24
16%	10	AGR		16	17	136	24%	22%	24
16%	10	AGR		16	17	136	24%	22%	24
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16%	10	AGR		16	17	136	24%	22%	24
16%	10	AGR		16	17	136	24%	22%	24
16%	10	AGR		16	17	136			

NYSE Diaries									
Advanced	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred
Volume up	1,138,000	Volume up	1,138,000	Volume up	1,138,000	Volume up	1,138,000	Volume up	1,138,000

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.									
Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Nov. 27	Nov. 28
Buy	1,138,000	Buy	1,138,000	Buy	1,138,000	Buy	1,138,000	Buy	1,138,000

Standard & Poor's Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	High	Low
Industrials	117.99	118.01	117.99	-0.02	Industrials	117.99	118.01	117.99	-0.02

AMEX Sales									
4 P.M. volume	84,640,000	4 P.M. volume	84,640,000	4 P.M. volume	84,640,000	4 P.M. volume	84,640,000	4 P.M. volume	84,640,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	143,458,000	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	143,458,000	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	143,458,000	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	143,458,000	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	143,458,000

AMEX Stock Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	High	Low
Composite	117.99	118.01	117.99	-0.02	Composite	117.99	118.01	117.99	-0.02

Prices Finish Mixed on NYSE

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished mixed Friday in light trading following Wednesday's record-setting advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.56 to 1,472.13. It established a new high at 1,475.69 Wednesday. The market was closed Thursday for the Thanksgiving holiday. For the week, the Dow jumped 7.80 points.

Broader market indicators eased. The New York Stock Exchange index lost 0.13 to 116.53, down from the all-time high it set Wednesday. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index also backed down from its record, easing 0.37 to 202.17. The price of an average share fell four cents.

Advances outnumbered declines by a 8-7 ratio. Volume dwindled to 84.1 million shares from 143.7 million Wednesday.

Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany, a regional brokerage, said money managers are beginning to feel that the market has come a long way very fast.

"The market needs some economic or monetary event to move it further and so far such an event is noticeably absent," he said. Because current equity prices already anticipate a discount rate reduction, the cut must materialize or "we may get a sharp correction," Mr. Johnson said.

Money managers are beginning to feel edgy, he said. "They're more comfortable doing some selling than they are buying stocks at these new higher levels."

But Greg Smith, research director at Prudential-Bache Securities, believes the market could go higher.

M-1 Rises \$2.8 Billion

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$2.8 billion in mid-November, the Federal Reserve Board reported Friday.

The Fed said M-1 rose to a seasonally adjusted \$616.6 billion in the week ended Nov. 18 from a revised \$613.8 billion the previous week. Originally M-1 for the week ended Nov. 11 was reported as \$613.6 billion.

M-1 includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and nonbank travelers checks.

"Over the past couple months, the stock market has given investors a lot to be thankful for and we believe it will get them more of the same during the December holiday season," Mr. Smith said.

Texasco was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising 1 to 32 1/2. The stock has fallen about 57 a share since a Texas jury said last week that Texasco should pay \$10.53 billion to Pennzoil for luring Getty Oil away from a merger with Pennzoil.

Baxter Travenol followed, adding 1/4 to 15 1/4. Public Service Electric & Gas was third, edging up 1/4 to 30 3/4.

Among blue chips, Chevron dropped 1/4 to 38 1/2. Sears fell 1/4 to 37. General Electric lost 1/4 to 45 1/4. Westinghouse Electric dropped 1/4 to 45 1/4. American Express eased 1/4 to 46 1/4. Allied Signal rose 1/4 to 46 1/4 and General Motors lost 1/4 to 70 1/4.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100s High Low Close Quot. Chg.									
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100s High Low Close Quot. Chg.									
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100s High Low Close Quot. Chg.									
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100s High Low Close Quot. Chg.									
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100s High Low Close Quot. Chg.									
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100s High Low Close Quot. Chg.									
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100s High Low Close Quot. Chg.									
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Dresdner Says Profit Rose 3.3% in 10 Months

By Warren Guder
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank AG said Friday that parent bank pretax operating profit rose 3.3 percent in 10 months from three-fourths of the full 1984 results.

The earnings seem to assure the group a record operating profit of at least 2.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$987 million) this year from an estimated 2.1 billion DM in 1984.

Wolfgang Röllner, Dresdner's chairman, said the projected record earnings will mean a marked dividend increase for shareholders, but he declined to say how large the boost could be. Dresdner paid 7.50 DM a share on 1984 earnings.

Commerzbank AG, the smallest of West Germany's three largest commercial banks, said earlier this week that expected record group profit this year of 1.5 billion DM would yield higher dividends. But Deutsche Bank AG — the country's largest commercial bank — refrained Thursday from any promise of a dividend increase, despite anticipation for a group profit of close to 4 billion DM. Last year Commerzbank paid 6 DM, compared with Deutsche's 12-DM payout.

Mr. Röllner declined to specify group operating profit, which includes earnings from the bank's trading on its own account, for the January-to-October period. Parent

bank partial operating profit, excluding own-account trading, rose to 684.4 million DM in the first 10 months, compared with 662.6 million DM for 10/12 of the full 1984 figure.

West German banks traditionally avoid providing precise year-to-year comparison in interim reports, preferring instead to match current figures against a proportional average for the previous year.

Dresdner's chairman, like his counterparts at Commerzbank and Deutsche Bank, stressed the role of unparallelled trading earnings as the chief factor behind the bank's overall earnings performance this year. Without being specific, Mr. Röllner said that earnings from own-account trading in securities, precious metals and foreign exchange in the first 10 months exceeded the full 1984 trading profits.

Seeking to capitalize on robust international securities trading activity, Dresdner Bank is about to conclude an agreement permitting the bank to establish investment banking operations in Tokyo, Mr. Röllner said.

Deutsche Bank last week announced plans to begin investment banking in Tokyo next spring through a joint-venture with West German industrial partners. Commerzbank has also said that it is exploring ways to set up direct investment banking activities in the Japanese capital.

Rorer Group Agrees to Buy 2 Revlon Units

United Press International

NEW YORK — Sale of a major piece of Revlon Inc., the beauty and health-care products company that succumbed to a hostile takeover bid Nov. 1, was announced Friday for \$690 million in cash.

Pantry Pride Inc., Revlon's new owner, and Rorer Group Inc., a pharmaceutical producer, said their directors had agreed to the acquisition by Rorer of Revlon's worldwide chemical pharmaceutical business.

The main units involved are USV Pharmaceutical Corp. and Armour Pharmaceutical Co., with combined 1984 sales of \$410 million. Rorer's sales last year were \$322 million.

Britain's Beecham Group PLC agreed Nov. 1 to buy Revlon's Norwich Thayer health products unit and Reckitt's specialty chemicals business for \$395 million in cash.

Pantry Pride, a Fort Lauderdale, Florida, group that is shifting its principal activity out of supermarket and retail-store operation, said \$1.83 billion for Revlon. But it said that prices would soar to well over \$2.5 billion with debt, refinancing, taxes, investment bankers' and lawyers' fees and severance pay for Revlon executives.

Saudis' Petrochemical Output Pressed

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

RIYADH — A customs agent at the airport here recently stopped a young Saudi whose baggage contained a plastic bag of white powder.

After a tense moment, the young man demonstrated that he was an international salesman for Saudi Basic Industries Corp., or SABIC, which operates the kingdom's new petrochemical industry. His suspicious-looking cargo was a sample of powdered polyethylene.

Saudi customs agents presumably will soon get used to such cargo, but Saudi Arabia's move into petrochemicals is helping to force a much more difficult adjustment on the industry worldwide. Traders in Europe say the buildup of production by the Saudis and other new producers already is contributing to a drop in prices.

The entry of SABIC and other new producers, notably in Canada and Mexico, means that "the Western chemical industry must go through another period of traumatic restructuring," said Stuart Wamsley, chief chemical analyst at the London stockbrokerage of W. Greenwell & Co. That spells more closures of inefficient plants, particularly in Europe, where overcapacity is roughly estimated at 15 percent.

The industry can hardly say that it was not warned. Saudi Basic Industries, which is 70-percent owned by the Saudi government, has been working for a decade on building plants to produce petrochemicals

from natural gas formerly burned off as waste in the production of oil. The Saudi company has spent about \$10 billion on its first generation of plants and acquired expertise from such foreign partners as

After the Boom
Living on Less in Saudi Arabia
Fourth of five articles

Mitsubishi Corp., Exxon Corp. and the Royal Dutch/Shell Group.

With those new plants, most of which began producing in the past year, SABIC has become a major force, accounting for about 10 percent of worldwide capacity for making ethylene, the industry's primary raw material.

The project is at the heart of Saudi Arabia's drive to reduce dependence on oil, which last year accounted for more than four-fifths of total exports.

While the project is generally regarded as well-conceived, it has come into operation at an awkward time for the industry. After booming in the 1960s and 1970s amid soaring demand for its main products — such as plastics, synthetic fibers and detergents — the petrochemical industry has settled into sluggish growth. For the "foreseeable future," Greenwell's Mr. Wamsley forecast that demand would grow just 2 percent to 3 percent a year.

Thus, Western chemical execu-

tives fear, the entry of new producers could provoke a price war. Many of the executives worry not so much that the prudent Saudis will undercut the market but that other producers will be panicked into slashing prices.

Early indications do not dispel that worry. The price of ethylene in northwest Europe has plunged to just 1,225 Deutsche marks (\$481) per metric ton from 1,570 DM in September, according to Platt's Olefinscan, a price-reporting service. Traders cite rising Saudi shipments as a major factor.

Western Europe's petrochemical

industry is most exposed to the new competition because European companies are far more reliant on exports than are U.S. producers and have more excess capacity than do the Japanese.

By 1990, both Western Europe and Japan will switch from being net exporters of ethylene and its derivatives to being net importers, according to a recent forecast by Shell.

Given that threat, it was not surprising that European companies persuaded the European Community earlier this year to enforce standard 13-percent tariffs on im-

ports of Saudi polyethylene, which is used in packaging and films, and on methanol, used in such products as adhesives, polyester fibers and resins.

European executives say sales of methanol by Saudi Basic Industries have gone smoothly, but that selling polyethylene is much trickier; there are hundreds of grades of the material, and the supplier needs to provide extensive technical support to users.

Tuesday: Saudi Arabia seems determined to maintain a sharply higher level of oil exports.

Moving 'Downstream': The Perils of Refining

International Herald Tribune

RIYADH — Saudi Arabia has played its ace by building plants to produce basic petrochemicals, for which its feedstock costs are far below those of most other producers.

Now the Saudis face a difficult challenge in finding ways to move "downstream," into projects that would turn those basic materials into more refined products that are higher in value.

To make downstream projects worthwhile, the country needs to show that it can make more money by further refining than it can by merely exporting basic petrochemicals. The big hurdles are Saudi Arabia's high costs for building and maintaining plants, reflecting the harsh desert environment, and for shipping products, reflecting the long distance from major markets.

When all the negative factors are considered, said John A. Philpot, a director of the consulting firm of Chem Systems International Ltd., "it's difficult to find anything that looks strongly attractive."

Nonetheless, the state-controlled Saudi Basic Industries Corp., or SABIC, which operates the kingdom's base-petrochemical industry, is already moving downstream with plans to produce polyvinyl chloride, which is used in such products as pipes and window frames, and methyl tertiary butyl ether, a gasoline additive.

SABIC's capital-spending plan for the next five years includes 12 billion riyals (\$3.3 billion) for petrochemical plants and fertilizer projects. Ibrahim A. Salamah, SABIC's managing director, said in an interview that the company was studying, for instance, the possibility of making alpha-olefins, which go into detergents and lubricating oil.

Other downstream possibilities include vinyl acetate and acetic acid, both used in paints and other products, as well as phosphate fertilizer to complement the planned production of ammonia. Mr. Salamah said SABIC also could move into another base petrochemical, polypropylene, he said, though outsiders such as Mr. Philpot said they saw little advantage in that idea.

COMPANY NOTES

Alko NV, the Dutch chemicals group, has announced the purchase of 275,000 ordinary shares, or 3.5 percent of Bimblel-Petromag Holdings PLC, a paint-making company, at 175 pence (\$2.39) per share. Alko said it was making an offer for all the issued share capital of Bimblel.

Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank AG said parent bank operating earnings, including trading on its own account, rose 7.1 percent in the first 10 months of 1985 from 10/12 of 1984. The bank also said it expected to pay a "favorable" dividend on 1985 earnings after 10 Deutsche marks (\$3.95) in 1984. It gave no absolute profit figures including trading.

Bayerische Motoren Werke AG

has announced increases in the recommended retail prices of its cars in West Germany by an average of 3 percent, effective Monday.

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank has announced that parent company operating profit, excluding trading on its own account, rose to 123 million Deutsche marks (\$48.5 million) in the first 10 months of 1985, from 103 million DM in 10/12 of 1984.

Fermenta AB, the Swedish pharmaceuticals maker, is negotiating to increase to 45 percent its stake in Kabigen, the biotechnology arm of Kabivitrum AB, a state-owned pharmaceuticals concern. Kabigen officials said. Fermenta currently holds 10 percent of the company.

Hillenbrand Industries Inc., a

hospital-equipment company based in Batesville, Indiana, said it has reached agreement to purchase all the assets of Support Systems International Inc., a maker of therapy systems, for \$100 million in cash plus contingent payments.

Inco Ltd., which has been hurt by sluggish metal markets, has announced plans to reduce nickel production by up to 20 percent and lay off or retire 1,300 employees. It said it planned to close three of its Canadian nickel mines and retail production as a result, and to reduce production at its smelter in Clydach, Wales, and at its Indonesian operations.

Laurel Holdings PLC's issue of 46.5 million shares, at a value of \$2.8 million (\$9.28 million) has been oversubscribed 34 times, said Kleinwort Benson Ltd., which is making the offering. Investors have applied for about 1.5 billion shares.

Nestlé SA said it planned to acquire the pet-food businesses of Gerresheimer AG, a subsidiary of Hero Conserven, in January. Terms were not given.

Nissan Motor Co. has announced price increases averaging \$400 per vehicle for 1986 cars and trucks sold in the United States, in addition to an average increase of \$164 a vehicle announced Sept. 27. Nissan blamed the higher value of the Japanese yen for the increases.

EC Delays Glycol Duty

(Continued from Page 9)

up of Saudi Arabia and neighboring countries. The two sides agreed to discuss the tariff issue as part of an effort to reach a much broader agreement on trade and industrial cooperation.

"It may take some time" to reach such an accord, Soliman al-Soliman, the Saudi commerce minister, said in an interview in Riyadh recently, "but at least the ball started rolling."

Saudi officials argue that the tariffs raise raw-material costs for many European factories while protecting only a few European petrochemical plants that should be closed as inefficient.

Abdulaziz A. al-Zamil, minister of industry, insisted that the tariff situation "has to change." Each year, the EC must decide whether to reimpose tariffs once the duty-free limit is surpassed. Mr. Zamil said he believed that reimposition of the tariffs on polyethylene and methanol would not be automatic next year.

European producers argue that reimposition should be automatic and note that EC tariff rules apply to other big suppliers, not just the Saudis. "It is they who have chosen to raise it as an emotional issue," said Mike Cockburn, secretary general of the Association of Petrochemical Producers in Europe.

National Steel Relies On Japanese Partner

(Continued from Page 9)

Susumu Doi, who moved from Nippon Kokan to become executive vice president and a director of National Steel, explained in an interview, "We think we can make National Steel a viable, strong, good company."

He added, "We need to have a good steel industry in the U.S. to have a very strong economy" in Japan. "The world economy, and particularly the Japanese economy, is so dependent upon the United States."

For almost 50 years, steel was the business of National. But by 1980, it became clear to Mr. Doi that many of National's plants were old, inefficient and outmoded.

So National stepped up its diversification efforts outside the steel industry, sold its steel plant in Warren, West Virginia, to the employees, shut down other facilities and concentrated on its three most modern steel plants.

After a bid by U.S. Steel Corp. to buy all of National Steel fell through in 1984, the half-interest was sold to Nippon Kokan.

The strategy requires National Steel to concentrate on high-quality products that would be least exposed to foreign and U.S. competition, and it hopes, less vulnerable to competing materials like the new plastic skins designed for automotive bodies and foodstuff containers.

That requires a heavy investment in new steel-making facilities — as much as \$1.2 billion by the end of the decade. But to limit that risk, National and Nippon Kokan agreed that the steel company would have to survive without further capital input from them.

Marubeni and Mitsubishi, the trading companies, are arranging a major share of the debt financing for the two principal facilities in National's plants.

Oeris, an electro-galvanizing line to produce high-quality coated

steel, scheduled to start operation in January. The other is a continuous-caster — a fast, efficient steel-making process, still on the drawing board.

The loans will come primarily from Nippon Kokan's traditional banks in Japan.

Nippon Kokan is helping build and operate the \$110-million electro-galvanizing line, a huge structure filling a refurbished mill at National's Great Lakes plant near Detroit.

Although National and Nippon Kokan have had a technology-sharing agreement for a decade, National concluded it could not get the full advantage of NEK's expertise in electro-galvanizing techniques without a full partnership, said Robert D. McBride, president of National Steel.

Nippon Kokan makes about 3 million tons of steel a year through electro-galvanizing, a process that deposits atoms of zinc or other alloys on steel to protect it from rust and corrosion.

The Japanese connection may continue even after the steel leaves National's electro-galvanizing line.

Steel comes off the galvanizing line in huge coils. But the auto industry wants sheets cut to order, called blanks, that can be fed into presses and stamped to make fenders, hoods and other car body shapes.

The question is: Who will bear the expense of preparing the steel blanks and storing them until they are needed in the car plants?

The auto companies are unwilling to store the steel coils or blanks. And National doesn't have the money to build modern storage facilities, Mr. McBride said.

Traditionally, this task falls to steel service centers, small and mid-sized companies that surround the steel plants. The National executives predict that Marubeni and Mitsubishi will be buying and building their way into the service-center field.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

International Financing Organization (United Nations) located in Rome (Italy)

seeks fill position of Assistant Secretary Governing Body Affairs.

Under general supervision of the Secretary, the incumbent will assist in the planning and conducting of all official meetings, including:

- direction and coordination of meetings documentation;
- drafting and presentation of management statements to governing bodies, meetings agenda, minutes and other related documentation;
- study and follow-up of all aspects of meetings proceedings.

Candidates should have an advanced degree in social sciences or law and additional qualifications in international relations. Seven years progressive experience in management of development programmes and participation in meetings of legislative bodies. Proven managerial and organizational capabilities. Mother tongue English and excellent drafting skills. Knowledge of Arabic, French or Spanish desirable.

Depending on experience and qualifications net base salary per annum will range from U.S. \$32,605.00 to U.S. \$48,108.32 with dependents, and U.S. \$30,274.93 to U.S. \$43,101.37 without dependents. Cost of living allowance subject to change according to United Nations Common System will range per annum from U.S. \$2,868.20 to U.S. \$3,547.00 with dependents, and U.S. \$2,663.20 to U.S. \$3,271.60 without dependents.

Initial contract is for two years. Deadline for applications is 31 January 1986.

Send applications in first instance to: Box 212, The International Herald Tribune, 55, Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome, Italy.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Belgium			
Alkermes	1985	1984	
Revenue	2,165	1,650	
Profit	237	276	
Per Share	1.71	1.40	
South Africa			
Anglo Amer. Corp.	1985	1984	
Revenue	3,337	2,776	
Profit	510	418	
Per Share	1.06	0.78	
Australia			
Royal Bk of Scotland	1985	1984	
Revenue	1,343	1,313	
Profit	1,087	1,036	
Per Share	0.87	0.82	
Canada			
Toronto-Dominion Bk.	1985	1984	
Revenue	1,097	1,042	
Profit	1,079	1,010	
Per Share	0.77	0.67	
Year	415.2	383.4	
Per Share	2.24	2.21	
France			
Electricite de France	1985	1984	
Revenue	2,770	2,445	
Profit	1,711	1,491	
Per Share	1.71	1.49	
Germany			
Wolfsburg	1985	1984	
Revenue	1,097	1,042	
Profit	1,079	1,010	
Per Share	0.77	0.67	
Year	415.2	383.4	
Per Share	2.24	2.21	
Japan			
Yamaha	1985	1984	
Revenue	1,097	1,042	
Profit	1,079	1,010	
Per Share	0.77	0.67	
Year	415.2	383.4	
Per Share	2.24	2.21	
United States			
Eckerd (J&J)	1985	1984	
Revenue	1,097	1,042	
Profit	1,079	1,010	
Per Share	0.77	0.67	
Year	415.2	383.4	
Per Share	2.24	2.21	
Sweden			
Electrolux	1985	1984	
Revenue	1,097	1,042	
Profit	1,079	1,010	
Per Share	0.77	0.67	
Year	415.2	383.4	
Per Share	2.24	2.21	
Switzerland			
Wolfsburg	1985	1984	
Revenue	1,097	1,042	
Profit	1,079	1,010	
Per Share	0.77	0.67	
Year	415.2	383.4	
Per Share	2.24	2.21	
West Germany			
Wolfsburg	1985	1984	
Revenue	1,097	1,042	
Profit	1,079	1,010	
Per Share	0.77	0.67	
Year	415.2	383.4	
Per Share	2.24	2.21	

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Nov. 29, 1985

New and older values estimates are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some bonds shown on issue price.									
The marginal spreads between the values of securities shown and the values of the Funds are weekly, (a) bi-monthly, (b) tri-monthly, (c) quarterly, (d) irregularly.									
ALMA MANAGEMENT									
(1) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(1) Long Term	\$ 25.85	NIMMERSEN	(1) The Establishment Trust	\$ 1.32			
(2) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(2) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class A - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(3) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(3) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class B - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(4) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(4) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class C - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(5) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(5) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class D - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(6) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(6) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class E - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(7) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(7) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class F - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(8) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(8) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class G - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(9) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(9) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class H - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(10) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(10) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class I - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(11) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(11) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class J - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(12) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(12) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class K - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(13) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(13) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class L - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(14) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(14) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class M - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(15) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(15) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class N - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(16) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(16) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class O - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(17) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(17) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class P - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(18) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(18) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class Q - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(19) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(19) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class R - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(20) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(20) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class S - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(21) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(21) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class T - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(22) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(22) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class U - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(23) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(23) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class V - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(24) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(24) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class W - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(25) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(25) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class X - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(26) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(26) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class Y - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(27) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(27) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class Z - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(28) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(28) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AA - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(29) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(29) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AB - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(30) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(30) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AC - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(31) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(31) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AD - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(32) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(32) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AE - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(33) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(33) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AF - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(34) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(34) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AG - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(35) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(35) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AH - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(36) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(36) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AI - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(37) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(37) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AJ - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(38) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(38) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AK - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(39) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(39) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AL - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(40) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(40) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AM - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(41) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(41) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AN - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(42) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(42) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AO - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(43) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(43) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AP - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(44) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(44) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AQ - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(45) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(45) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AR - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(46) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(46) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AS - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(47) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(47) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AT - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(48) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(48) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AU - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(49) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(49) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AV - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(50) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(50) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AW - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(51) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(51) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AX - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(52) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(52) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AY - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(53) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(53) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class AZ - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(54) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(54) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BA - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(55) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(55) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BB - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(56) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(56) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BC - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(57) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(57) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BD - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(58) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(58) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BE - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(59) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(59) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BF - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(60) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(60) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BG - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(61) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(61) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BH - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(62) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(62) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BI - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(63) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(63) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BJ - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(64) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(64) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BK - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(65) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(65) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BL - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(66) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(66) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BM - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(67) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(67) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BN - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(68) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(68) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BO - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(69) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(69) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BP - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(70) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(70) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BQ - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(71) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(71) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BR - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(72) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(72) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BS - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(73) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(73) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BT - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(74) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(74) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BU - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(75) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(75) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BV - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(76) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(76) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BW - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(77) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(77) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BX - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(78) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(78) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BY - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(79) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(79) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class BZ - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(80) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(80) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CA - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(81) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(81) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CB - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(82) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(82) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CC - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(83) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(83) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CD - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(84) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(84) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CE - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(85) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(85) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CF - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(86) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(86) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CG - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(87) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(87) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CH - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(88) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(88) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CI - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(89) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(89) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CJ - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(90) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(90) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CK - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(91) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(91) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CL - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(92) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(92) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CM - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(93) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(93) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CN - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(94) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(94) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CO - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(95) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(95) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CP - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(96) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(96) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CQ - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(97) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(97) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CR - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(98) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(98) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CS - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(99) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(99) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CT - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(100) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(100) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CU - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(101) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(101) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CV - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(102) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(102) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CW - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(103) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(103) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CX - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(104) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(104) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CY - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(105) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(105) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class CZ - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(106) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(106) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DA - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(107) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(107) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DB - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(108) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(108) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DC - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(109) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(109) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DD - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(110) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(110) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DE - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(111) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(111) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DF - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(112) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(112) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DG - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(113) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(113) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DH - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(114) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(114) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DI - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(115) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(115) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DJ - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(116) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(116) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DK - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(117) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(117) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DL - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(118) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(118) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DM - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(119) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(119) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DN - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(120) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(120) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DO - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(121) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(121) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DP - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(122) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(122) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DQ - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(123) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(123) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DR - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(124) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(124) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DS - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(125) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(125) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DT - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(126) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(126) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DU - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(127) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(127) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DV - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(128) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(128) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DW - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(129) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(129) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DX - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(130) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(130) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DY - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(131) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(131) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class DZ - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(132) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(132) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class EA - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(133) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(133) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class EB - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(134) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(134) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class EC - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(135) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(135) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class ED - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(136) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(136) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class EE - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(137) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(137) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class EF - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(138) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(138) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class EG - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(139) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(139) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class EH - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(140) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(140) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class EI - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(141) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(141) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class EJ - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 43.90			
(142) ALMA MGT. FUND	\$ 18.49	(142) RECENTLY TRD. INV. ADVISORS		(1) Class EK - U.S.	(1) Foreign Obligations	\$ 4			



Herald Tribune

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

A SPECIAL ARTS AND LEISURE GUIDE

Stocking Up on Children's Books

By Kathy Stephen

LONDON — Parents searching for the sort of books that children of all ages will beg to read again and again will have a good chance of finding them this Christmas.

British publishers of children's books are ready with an unusually large offering for children under 5; a handsome choice of anthologies that many families will not want to be without, and two books brought out to benefit famine victims in Africa.

A baby can begin to discover what a book is through "Helen Oxenbury's Baby Book," which features five sturdy board books. The box includes a small baby doll who is the main character in the books. The box is published by Walker Books and costs \$9.95 (\$6.77).

Babies with a bit more book experience will love the several new "Spot" books, featuring a puppy who has a knack of communicating wordlessly to the very young, thanks to its creator, Eric Hill. The books are made in interesting shapes, making them fun for small hands to grasp. Four "Spot" books are published by Heinemann at £1.99 each.

Children aged one to 4 will enjoy the "Snowman" board books, created by Raymond Briggs, with their dreamlike illustrations taken from the "Snowman" film. Published by Hamish Hamilton, the four books are available at £1.50 each.

Two books have been published for the benefit of African famine victims. "The Children's Book" is a collection of illustrations and poems by well-known people, including Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. It is published by Walker Books and sells for £2.99. All profits go to the Famine in Africa Appeal. "The Miracle Child" is the tale of an Ethiopian boy who miraculously feeds his family in time of famine, is published by Collins and sells for £1.95. Proceeds go to Oxfam. It is for children 4 years of age and up.

Roald Dahl, a favorite with children, will delight his fans with "The Giraffe and the Pelly and Me" about an unlikely trio of window washers at a stately home. It is in large format with color illustrations by Quentin Blake (Cape, £5.95) for ages 5 to 7.

A taste for the fantastic is catered to in "Nickobobbinus" by Terry Jones with illustrations by Michael Foreman (Pavilion, £7.95). It is an adventure story of strange happenings on

the way to find the "land of the dragons." It is for ages 7 to 10.

Any child interested in flying will be thrilled by the "The Plane" by Ray Marshall and John Bradley. For ages 7 and up, this pop-up book has three-dimensional diagrams with moving parts that illustrate the mechanical functioning of planes, from the lowering of wheels to the workings of the flight deck (Viking Kestrel, £7.95).

For those who want the best of many worlds, the "Puffin Children's Treasury," selected by Clifton Fadiman, offers 200 stories and poems. Selections include such classics as "Curious George," "Babar the Elephant" and "Where the Wild Things Are," and contain many original illustrations (Puffin, £15.95).

Two poetry anthologies for ages 8 to 12 are "A Child's Garden of Verse" by Robert Louis Stevenson with new illustrations by Michael Foreman (Gollancz, £6.95) and Golden Apples by Fiona Waters with illustrations by Alan Marks (Heinemann, £6.95).

"The Nature of the Beast" by Jani Howker is an example of a growing trend toward realism in children's books. It has won two British

(Continued on Page 15)

Toys of Germany: Keeping Adults in Mind

By Herb Altschull

NUREMBERG — Germany is famous for making ceramics and precision optics, cuckoo clocks and apple strudel, but what gift can the foreign traveler take home for Christmas that is more "Deutsch" than a toy?

German craftsmen have been renowned for centuries for their intricate products made for children and the young at heart. That tradition is very much alive today.

One leading toy maker goes back to Goethe's "Faust" for a short, clean definition of the idea behind Germany's toy industry. Goethe's Devil, he observes, remarked that "Theory, my friend, is simply dismal." The West German toy industry aims at practical learning that will be of use in adult life.

A recent attack on television viewing by an American critic, Neil Postman, has found a sympathetic audience among West German toy makers. Jürgen Glotz, editor of the trade paper, "Toy Market," wrote recently that Mr. Postman was right to argue that television degrades imagination by making the whole world visible.

On the other hand, Mr. Glotz said, are different, "for through toys the child is able to grasp the secret origins of his imagination spontaneously, using his own creativity."

Four through the toy museum in Nuremberg offers a panoramic view of the past and of the present. It is available in stores and shops today. Toys and zoos (including a Noah's Ark with dozens of paired animals), live engines with domes of paired animals, a carousel, on which everything seems to be in motion.

Similar toys in their modern incarnations can be found in every German city, town and village. There is still plenty of the past, with all the nostalgia of a Steiff teddy bear or a Käthe-Kruse doll, but the emphasis this year is on the future, on computer-driven robots and space-age building kits.

A big seller, for example, is Tomy Toys' 40-centimeter-tall (15½-inch) Omnibot, a beginner's robot with his own memory banks who talks and beeps. It sells for 80 Deutsche marks (\$31.40).

The Nuremberg museum is a charming place to visit. On a stroll through the three stories of playthings nestled in a 300-year-old building, it is easy to forget it is 1985.

The museum was started by Lydia Bayer, a longtime resident of this area of Franconia, from her own collection. The curator, Marion Faber, said 200,000 persons visited the museum last year, many from the United States, attracted mostly by model trains and the marvelous miniature dishes, glassware and furniture in the dolls' houses, all handmade. (Many of the items in the museum will be on display at the Cooper Hewitt Museum in New York, March 3 to May 11.)

Dostoevski and other 19th-century novelists found the German toy makers intriguing characters, fashioning fantastically complex models. These artists were descendants of the medieval Nuremberg craftsmen. The museum's curator recalled that Louis XIV ordered from Nuremberg silversmiths a complete array of toy soldiers for Versailles. Russian czars and Hapsburg emperors were also customers of the local craftsmen.

German toy makers are just as painstaking today, although their best efforts are no longer toy soldiers. There is, for instance, Artur Fi-

scher, founder of Fischertechnik, the second-largest producer of building kits in West Germany.

When Mr. Fischer was released from an American prisoner-of-war camp at the end of World War II, he returned home to Tübingen, a Black Forest village, with 40 marks in his pocket. When he retired at 65 last year, he was head of a company with an annual turnover of more than 200 million marks, employing more than 1,000 people and turning out products for 100 countries. Mr. Fischer's idea, like that of most German toy makers, was, as he says, "to promote scientific experiences for children that they can use later in life."

Mr. Fischer's chief product is the building kit, which originated in Germany a hundred years ago. With the 1,880 different building blocks available in these kits, plus the gears, wiring and electromagnetic units, anything can be built from robots to gantry cranes to many models of cars or trucks.

Robots are the latest thing. Through a newly created interface, personal computers can be hooked into the kit's system and programs written for producing whatever structure is desired. The space-age remote guidance system makes use of eight channels and two frequencies. The computer package is available for 600 marks. A beginner's kit costs 250 marks.

These items are wired for the European 220-volt electrical system, but you can order them for use with the 110-volt American system. The same is true of the ever-popular German model trains.

Maerklin, the largest firm, put its first mechanical train on display at the 1891 Leipzig trade fair, and its first electric train six years later. Maerklin is now selling 80 different loco-

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A Celebration in Swedish Style

By Errol G. Rampersad

STOCKHOLM — "Christmas in Sweden," an album of festive music by the Swedish tenor Jussi Björling, tells it all in song, from the joyous strains of traditional carols to the robust refrains of merry-making rides in the Scandinavian snow.

For Sweden, the Christmas season really begins with the Luciafest on Dec. 13, a time for celebrating a festival of lights at the height of winter's darkness. In schools and offices all over the country, the day begins with white-robed maidens, a crown of lighted candles illuminating their heads, serving coffee, saffron buns and *pepparkakor*, a Scandinavian variety of ginger snaps.

One of several legends has it that Santa Lucia, a patron saint associated with light, was burned at the stake in Italy. The red ribbon adorning the illuminated crown in today's festivities is said to symbolize the bleeding saint. The Luciafest tradition goes back to Roman Catholic times in Sweden, and its celebration on Dec. 13 marks the approaching turnaround in the winter solstice and the beginning of lighter days.

The Christmas celebration itself takes place on Christmas Eve, with the ceremonial *jul glögg*, a warm wine laced with aquavit, a typically Scandinavian clear liquor flavored with caraway seeds, whetting appetites for a hearty meal.

Dinner, a truly family affair sometimes grouping three and four generations, begins in late afternoon with *turkis*, a sort of dried cod that is reconstituted and served boiled. This is followed by an evening of *sillar*, marinated herrings, as well as *gravad lax*, the very Scandinavian salmon dish, washed down with beer and aquavit to a chorus of repeated *skål*.

The fish course then gives way to the piece de resistance, the Christmas ham, devotedly prepared by the matron of the day and served with a sweetened mustard and thick slices of *limpa*, an equally sweet-flavored bread. Assorted sausages, pâtés and Swedish meatballs round off the main course before dessert.

Dessert is the moment of suspense around Christmas tables in Sweden — and not simply because of the irresistible sweet rice porridge

that is served. Tradition has it that the lucky recipient of a hidden almond in one of the servings will be wed within a year.

It is at this point that Santa Claus makes his entrance, a member of the family having already agreed days before to play the role of *Jultomte*. Not unusually, the gifts are a reflection of quality buys made during the hectic pre-Christmas shopping days.

In Sweden, there are excellent buys in furs and jewelry, glassware, ceramics and china, art and handicrafts, as well as woolens and fine linens.

The leading department stores, Ahlens, Nordiska Kompaniet (known as NK) and Pub, are open seven days a week and here one can find everything under one roof. Some clothing boutiques are also open on Sundays in the center of the city.

In addition to crystal from Orrefors, Kosta and Boda, there is a wide selection of pieces from lesser-known glassworks in the Småland district, including plate motifs and artist collections, from tiny presentation pieces to massive crystal sculptures.

Most of these can be found at the large department stores, all within triangular walking distance of each other, as well as at specialist shops along Kungsgatan, the main thoroughfare. Notable among these for its huge glass selection is Nordiska Kristall.

Biblioteksgatan, the pedestrian street, houses some of Stockholm's best fashion boutiques and jewelry stores.

Kerstin Adolphson, on Västerlånggatan in Gamla Stan, the old town, is noted for leather bags, hand-embroidered blouses and hand-knit sweaters, with a wide selection from the other Nordic countries, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Iceland.

For furs, notably the Saga variety in mink and fox, the big three department stores offer a wide choice, including imports from other Nordic designers, including Denmark's Birger Christensen. For more intimate shopping, there are several boutiques, such as Bagedahls Påsatsdjur, at Skärholmens Centrum; Sophie Ericson's, at Mäster Samuelsgatan 45, and Amores, at Norrlandsgatan 5.

A more colorful line of coats is produced by Trance. Among them are two- and three-tone pieces in beaver lamb, shearing lamb, sheared rabbit and coyote.

Sheepskin coats, for men and women, are available at Olof Nylander, Sveavägen 126.

Although the best buys in Stockholm are in mink furs, 90 percent of which come from farm-

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From Paris, Gourmet Treasures The Chefs Use

By Katherine Knorr

PARIS — It would take a book as long as "In Remembrance of Things Past" to catalog what can be bought in Paris, at Christmas and at any other time. You can find the best in clothes, jewelry, food, furniture, objects d'art — and find them in some of the most elegant stores in the world, whether around the Madeleine, on the rue Royale or the rue du Faubourg St. Honoré; the Marais; on the quiet back streets of the 16th arrondissement, or in the great department stores like the Galeries Lafayette, the Printemps and the Samaritaine.

It is twice as exciting in this season, when Paris dresses up for Christmas. The great shopping streets get surging overhead with stars and shimmering mirrored globes that cast moving curtains of light, and the trees are decorated with tiny lamps that make them look like lace.

The department stores do up their windows and their facades, of course, but, in some ways, they cannot compete with the displays of the *pâtisseries* and *charcuteries*; miraculously decorated cakes, and the world's most imaginative dishes of foie gras shaped like ducks or like pigs, stuffed *coquilles St. Jacques*, venison pâtés, and truffled sausages — everything glittering with *gelée* — and smoked salmon on ornate cutting platters, with silver tails.

You can find clothes, jewelry, furniture and so on in other great capitals, but what you will find nowhere else — in quality, variety and price — is Paris's treasure trove of cooking equipment, and generally of the beautiful and practical objects that make up *les arts de la table*.

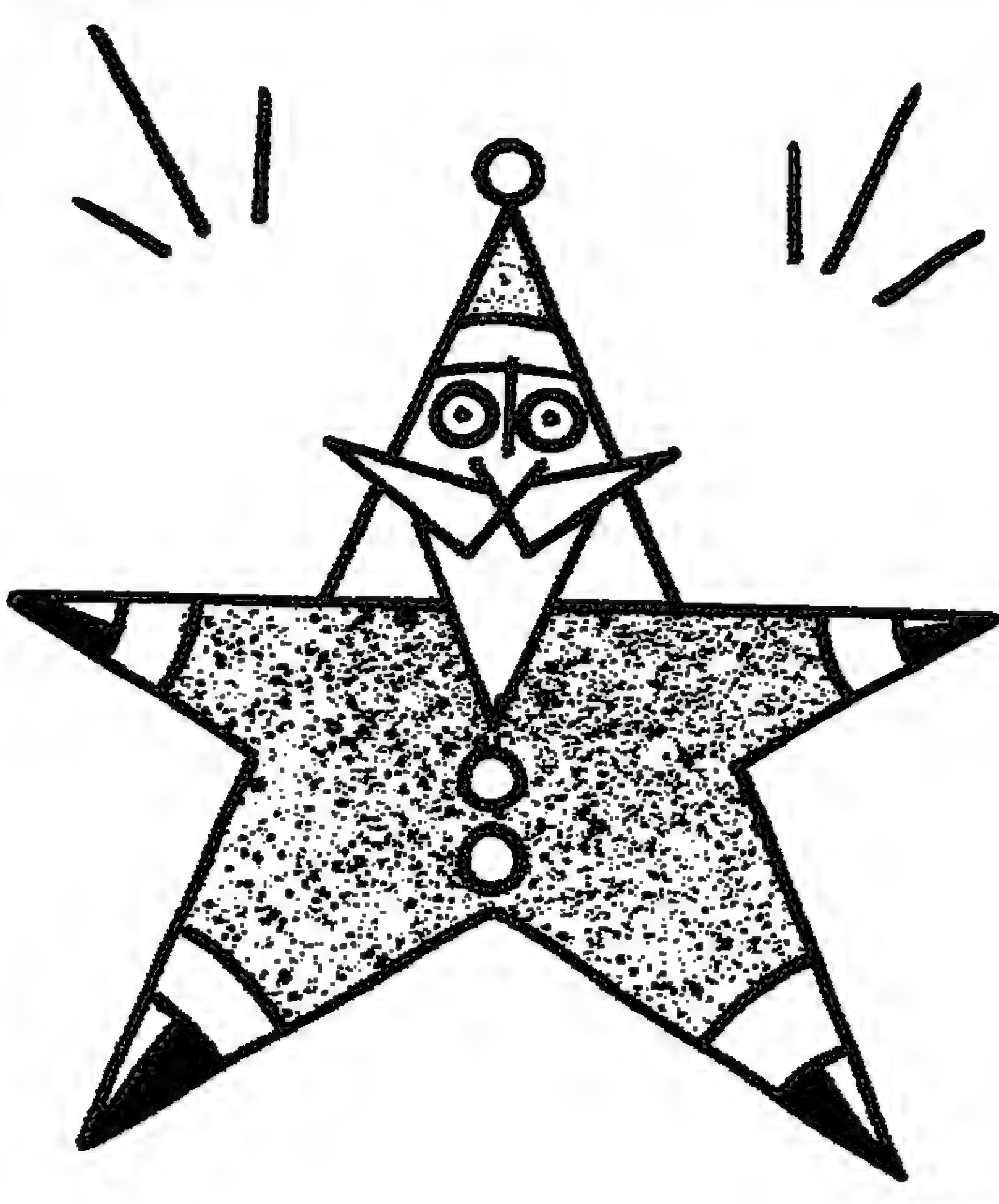
While there are many stores in many neighborhoods that specialize in beautiful table settings, china and crystal, the best place for the real nitty-gritty stuff to turn out a French meal is the Halles quarter — not surprisingly.

Although the central market has left Paris, and despite the lunar architecture that is slowly replacing it, the streets that radiate out from the center still specialize in supplying restaurants, food shops, and individuals, in everything from butcher-block tables and super meat grinders to exquisite chocolate molds.

And while you look at the kitchen-equipment shops, you will pass food stores that may not be as elegant as Fauchon and Hédiard but that sell, both wholesale and to individuals, a bewildering array of dried mushrooms in huge bags, canned truffles and truffle juice, pâtés and preserves of all kinds, and spices.

In the equipment stores, you can find knives for everything from slicing tomatoes to slicing prosciutto to chopping Chinese duck; whisks of all sizes and shapes; varied nozzles for decorating with cream or mayonnaise; string cutters for Roquefort and other crumbly cheeses; pans for fish; copper pots, pans and basins of all shapes and sizes (careful, the good ones are thick copper with iron handles; pans of thin, shiny copper with brass handles are strictly for show); cast-iron pans and cookers; pans with holes, in the

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CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

Finding Antiques in Barcelona

By Mary Peirson Kennedy

BARCELONA — "To travel across Spain and finally reach Barcelona is like drinking a respectable red wine and finishing up with a bottle of champagne," is how James Michener summed up Barcelona in his book, "Iberia." Barcelona can be many things to many people, but to an antique lover it is an especially exciting place. In the last 10 years, it has become what many experts consider the best place to buy antiques in Europe. With more than 350 dealers, the selection is enormous.

And for the Christmas shopper, Spain has the added advantage of offering a leisurely pace free of the frenzied, pre-December 25th crowds found elsewhere, since Spaniards do not exchange gifts until Jan. 6, or Epiphany, the day the Three Wise Men made their way toward Bethlehem.

"Barcelona? There is no doubt about it, they have the most superior antiques in Europe these days, the quality is so good and the prices are so much better than anywhere else," said Liny Ruddy, a doll collector from New York, over coffee at the charming, turn-of-the-century-style cafe at the Centro de Anticuarios on Barcelona's elegant Paseo de Gracia.

Opened in 1983, this modern confection of marble, glass and greenery houses 73 antique dealers and is the brainchild of Manuel Ramos, a genial young man who is known by collectors as the "doll king."

"Yes," he said modestly, "I have a few dolls."

His three shops in the center — booth Nos. 32, 33 and 34 — have not only dolls but all sorts of collector's items from Art Deco and Art Nouveau to antique jewelry. They offer the services of a "doll hospital" as well.

After stamps, Mrs. Ruddy said, dolls are the largest collector's item in the world.

According to Mr. Ramos, the biggest seller today in antiques is Art Deco and Art Nouveau (turn of the century to the mid-1930s), and Barcelona is full of these items. At the Antique Center (35-57 Paseo de Gracia, Manuel Ramos, tel: 215-9463), almost every dealer has stocked these decorative pieces.

At the shop of Marion Pla (Nos. 70-71, tel: 216-0198) there are Tiffany-style glass vases that are made in Catalonia and sell for around 55,000 pesetas (\$347).

But if curved brass lamps with tulip-shaped shades and mirrors with Salomé draped around them (at L'Aurora, No. 2, tel: 215-8364) are not to your taste, perhaps the delicate filigreed gold earrings in the same shop will be. They start at 13,000 pesetas and go as high as 160,000 pesetas. Besides these, there are fine silver-service pieces, starting at 12,000 pesetas, at Paco Rabés (No. 73, tel: 216-0691) or 16th-century and 17th-century musical instruments.

Sotby's of London opened up at this center in November, making Barcelona a truly international center. Since the Catalans have always been collectors of fine things, Barcelona's shops boast not only authentic Spanish pieces, but also china, glass and furniture from all over the world.

But the Paseo de Gracia is not the only place to buy antiques in Barcelona. Every Thursday from 5 A.M. to 2 P.M. in the Plaza Nova in front of the great Gothic cathedral of the city, 20 to 25 dealers gather under brown and yellow awnings to display their wares.

The area around the cathedral is the old part of the city and is known as the Barrio Gótico. Just to the right of the cathedral are two of the famous "antique streets" — Calle Paja and Calle Baños Nuevos — where there are nothing but antique shops jammed up against each other.

Across the way at No. 23, Angel Baile (tel: 301-5884) specializes in old books, posters, prints and etchings starting at 300 pesetas. He has a particularly interesting collection of old fashion plates from the middle of the 19th century to the 1930s.

At 21 Paja, Francisco Duch (tel: 302-3630) specializes in converting oil lamps to electricity, both table and hanging ones, and they can be used with American light bulbs. They range from 13,000 to 20,000 pesetas. He also has an attractive selection of Art Deco lamps starting at 14,000 pesetas.

Don't pass up the L'Arca de l'Avia, at 20 Baños Nuevos (tel: 302-1598). Carmen Viñas, the owner, has a storeful of delicate lace and cotton and linen nightgowns of the last century, starting at 6,000 pesetas. There are also wedding gowns and dresses, linen sheets (35,000 pesetas), baptismal clothes, tablecloths and museum pieces of 15th-century lace bed ornaments and bridal veils that sell for 1 million pesetas.



Miles McGraw

From Paris, Treasures The Gourmet Chefs Use

(Continued From Page 13)

bottom for roasting chestnuts; escargot plates; holders and forks; chocolate molds for making fish, eggs, Santa Clauses; a wide variety of dishes and glasses for all purposes; oven-proof earthenware bowls for onion soup; earthenware terrines, with animal-shaped lids; round ladders, oval ladders, wooden and metal ladders; even cast-iron reflector panels for fireplaces.

For your friends who wax nostalgic about French cafés, you can buy the real thing in café coffee cups — white with ridges, green with golden edges — wine pitchers, salt-pepper-and-mustard sets, butter molds, even plastic tags with the pictures of sandwiches that decorate all café windows.

There are lots of restaurant-supply shops in Les Halles, and you will no doubt discover your own favorites. Here are ours:

Perhaps the most famous is Dehillerin, 18, rue Coquillière, 1er, Tel: 42-36-53-13. There is nothing elegant about this store. It is cramped, dusty, poorly laid out and largely reminiscent of an old *quincaillerie*, where tiny, specialized utensils are stored in wooden drawers stacked up to the high ceiling. The people who wait on you range from surly to outspokenly unpleasant. But it is a gold mine for heavy-duty equipment, specialized utensils and restaurant/caf   dishware. If they don't have it, they can order it.

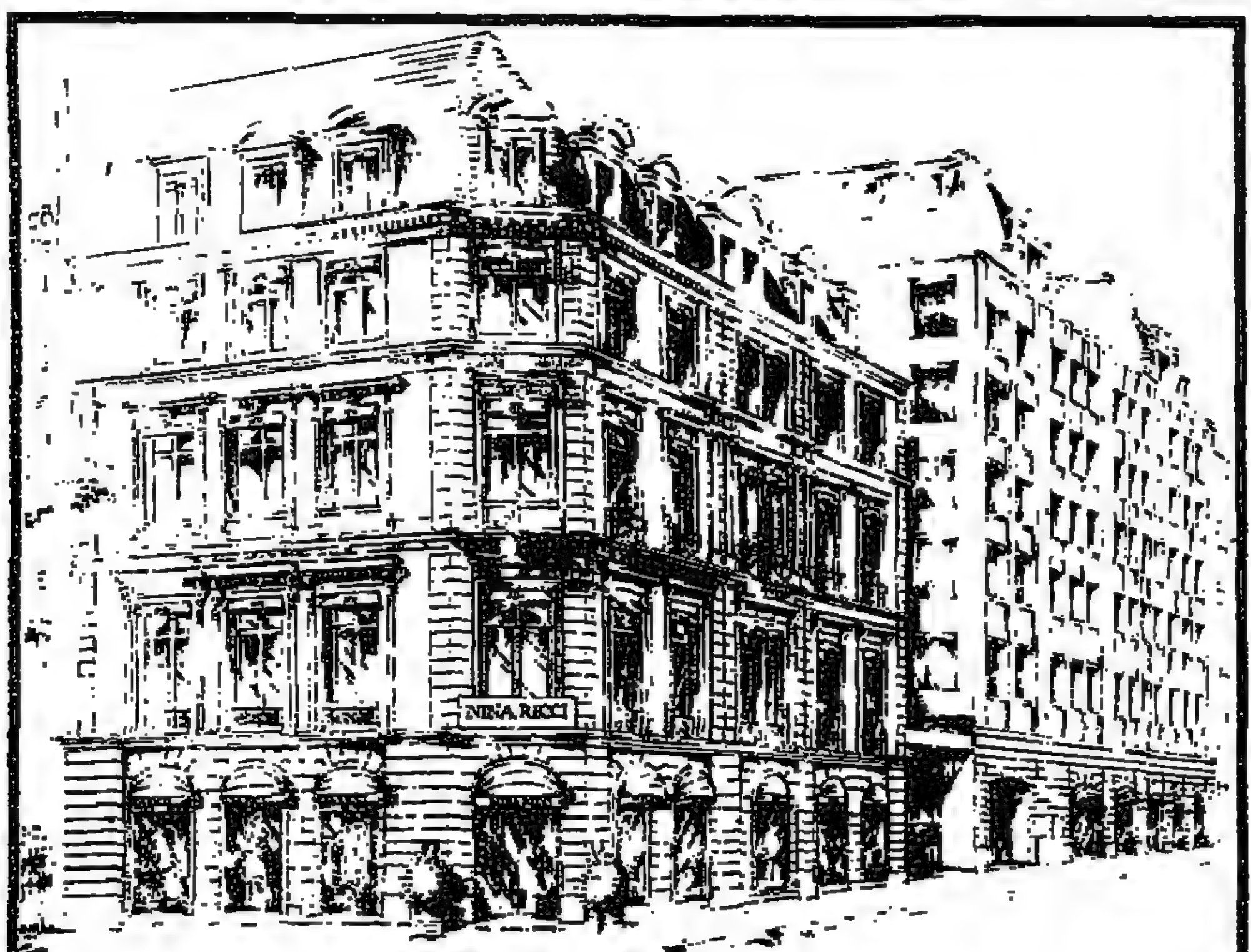
La Bovida, 36, rue Montmartre, 1er, Tel: 42-36-09-99 and 42-60-79-51, is another store devoted mostly to basic cooking equipment that also stocks plates, glasses, etc.

A somewhat fancier store that still deals in basic equipment is A. Simon, 36, rue Etienne Marcel, 2  me, Tel: 42-33-71-65. They sell a range of dishes and elegant wine glasses.

Other big stores in the area specializing in restaurant supplies are Horecol, 32, rue Etienne Marcel, 2  me, 42-36-15-15; La Corpe, 19, rue Montmartre, 2  me, Tel: 42-33-81-35; and M.O.R.A., 13, rue Montmartre, 1er, Tel: 45-08-19-24.

For beautiful things, one of the loveliest stores in the area is Au Bain Marie, 20, rue Herold, 1er, Tel: 42-60-94-55. It sells new and old objects for the table — silverware, fabulous glasses, old charcoal cookers with porcelain tiles, seltzer bottles, tablecloths, cozies and lots of cookbooks.

For modern glasses, tableware and functional and decorative kitchen things, there is Aux Quatre Saisons, 6, rue du Jour, 1er, Tel: 45-08-56-56, and in the Forum shopping center. It also sells some furniture and linens.



Boutiques

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17, Rue FRANÇOIS-1  

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Perfumes, Leather Bags, Costume Jewelry, Gifts
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OPEN MONDAY TO FRIDAY (from 10 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.)
AND SATURDAY (closed from 1 p.m. to 2:15 p.m.)



Miles McGraw

German Toys: Keeping Adults in Mind

(Continued From Page 13)

motives and 256 railroad cars in computer-run systems that permit each car to move independently.

A typical Maerklin train set can be bought for about 180 marks, but special offers are available. In some shops, the power system, locomotive and two coaches are being sold for as little as 98 marks.

Of course, there are plenty of antique models around, too. Germans are so enamored of model trains that Frankfurt is now holding an annual model train fair in November. At this year's fair, 11 German firms had locomotives on exhibit, while 13 showed coaches.

The Nuremberg museum is not the only toy collection in West Germany. Equally popular are the stuffed animals at the Margarete Steiff museum in the Black Forest village of Giengen and the model trains at the Maerklin museum in G  ppingen.

All the museums and most of the makers of toys are located in the same gingerbread part of the country — in the foothills of the Alps, the Black Forest, the Bavarian woods and romantic Franconia. This is the land of Snow White and Hansel and Gretel, the teddy bear and, reputedly, the world's first doll that was meant to look like a child.

There are dozens of Steiff teddy bears, ranging from the original cuddly fellow of 1907 to today's fire-resistant, synthetic-fabric models. They come in white, yellow, caramel and honey.

Steiff makes many other stuffed animals: The original, still the Steiff trademark, is a white elephant. The basic teddy sells from 20 marks but replicas of the original cost up to 1,000 marks. New this year are the blond Teddy Patsy (65 marks to 135 marks) and the white Passport Bear (155 marks).

Then, there is the K  the-Kruse doll. This year's production is sold out, but orders for 1986 are being taken, said the company's owner, Heinrich Adler, the founder's son-in-law. Kruse, who lived in the Bavarian town of Dona  w  rth, was tired of seeing dolls made of porcelain and celluloid, all looking like miniature adults. So, in 1910, she created for her children a doll of soft felt with the face of a child.

Persuaded that others might like to see her product, she exhibited it at a fair for original design in Berlin. Representatives of F.A.O. Schwarz, the New York toy store, were there, and they ordered 150 of the dolls. Kruse went into production, and today the Dona  w  rth company produces 18,000 a year, all handmade. The cost: between 200 and 600 marks.

Lego, which began producing building kits in Denmark 50 years ago, has the largest turnover in West Germany. Fischer is second. Among the most diversified companies in the country is Ravensburg, situated in another Black Forest town. It makes a third of West Germany's card and disc games and being the oldest "toy" in the world.

Outside West Germany, Ravensburg is best known for its jigsaw puzzles. The smallest of these contain eight pieces, but the line ranges up to a puzzle of 12,000 pieces. There is a replica of Hieronymus Bosch's "The Quest of Saint Anthony," and when completed, if anyone can (Ravensburg officials do not know whether the task has ever been accomplished), it occupies 4 square meters (4.8 square yards).

In between, Ravensburg puzzles come in many sizes and forms, depicting landscapes, castles, ships, animals, windmills and celebrated paintings. The standard 1,500-piece puzzle sells for 23 marks. The 12,000-piece puzzle costs 148 marks.

The hurried traveler can never go wrong by heading for a shop specializing in food, especially candies. Stollen, a fruit cake usually in the shape of a loaf, is the favorite. Then, there is the well-known Nuremberg Lebkuchen (gingerbread) which comes in many shapes, small and large, often including honey, raisins or marzipan. It can be stored for months.

For the traveler with already heavily packed luggage, there is also a great variety of candles and Christmas tree ornaments, often in silver and gold. Complete Christmas trees of hand-painted wood are on the market. There are glass products, too, with production centers in southern Italy, and they are sold in many German shops.

In Switzerland, Cr  che Figures and Crystal Sculptures

By Mavis Guinard

GENEVA — Switzerland, with its rich tradition of individual craftsmanship and respect for handicraft items, gives the Christmas shopper a wide array of gift selections, from handmade glass balls for the Christmas tree to hand-carved wooden toys. At Christmastime, a great deal of care

goes into baking homemade cookies or making presents with one's own hands. The children bring home from school lumpy clay ashtrays, macram   belts and enamel cuff links.

The one-of-a-kind handcrafted items range from the functional to the imaginative creations of young artisans trained to work in wood, glass, pottery, textiles or jewelry. City boutiques put the accent on modern designs, the more traditional are displayed in Swiss craft outlets.

Between Bern's clocktower and the bear pit, the Heimatwerk, Kramgasse 61, features Christmas cr  che figures by Brienz woodcarvers. A lamb is 20 Swiss francs (just under \$10); a shepherd is 86 francs. Since each piece is individually carved, collectors pay much attention to the expressions. There are satiny wooden bowls and ladders, trays and platters. To avoid the tedious wrapping of small gifts, fine woodshop boxes come in all sizes. Some are decorated with noggasays and landscapes.

On nearby shelves, crystal table glass, shaped into cheese plates, goblets, vases or candlesticks, come from Sarnen or Hergiswil. To decorate the Christmas tree are hand-made balls of glass as iridescent as soap bubbles. Small ones cost 5 francs; medium ones, 7.50 francs. The store will mail them within Switzerland.

Further along the same arcades,

at Gerechtigkeitsgasse 73, Vitrine mixes high-quality objects, old and new. There are more Christmas-tree balls, in jumbo size and intriguingly colored, by Rudolf Mojzisek for 25 francs. The stemware is superb — champagne flute glasses made by Philip Baldwin and Monica Guggisberg. Each is a different color. The price for a rainbow of 16 is 1,200 francs; a single glass is 75 francs. The two glass blowers met while perfecting their art in Orrefors, Sweden. In their Swiss atelier, they make crystal glasses and sanded glass sculptures.

Nearby, at No. 79, the newly

are many animal puzzles and Mario Pfister's miniature villages with bark roofs, costing 40 to 145 francs, or his tiny houses at 6.80 francs.

Kurt Naef's Cella construction blocks can be assembled in a variety of ways (90 francs). The saleswoman said that they are meant for ages 5 to 8 but that grown-ups enjoy them, too. Maybe. For an adult, there is the maddening 64-piece Penelope cube at a cost of 38 francs.

Heimatwerk dolls start at 29.50 francs. For a featureless cuddly one in bright colors, and rise to 145

Jean-Claude de Crousaz. On the more practical side, Michelle Dehrens has turned out some nicely speckled vinegar jars (from 117 francs).

In Lausanne, Art Suisse, 8 rue Emme, has a selection of Swiss pottery from many areas. Berner Oberland pieces from the villages of Heimberg or Steffisburg have a dark brown background with figures and flowers. The deep dishes meant to serve r  ti, or baked potatoes, are ideal to display fruit or nuts. They cost 40 francs. Squat milk jugs, at 30 francs, could have many uses. All these pieces are

on tani. One deep bowl once used to separate cream could hold a huge salad (45 francs).

Lucerne pottery is bordered in blue with fruits painted on the cream background. Stopped kirsch bottles are 68 francs. Jam jars are 16 francs. From Rheinfelden come fun figures of children and modern vases with leaf imprints (45 francs).

Down the street, at Enning 6, two young jewelers have built up a reputation for nonprecious jewelry of fine design. A plastic earring edited by the Mus  e des Arts D  coratifs comes in black or bright colors for 25 francs.

On the way to the station, just off bustling rue du Petit Ch  ne, is Midi Pile, rue du Midi 12, a new gallery regularly showing contemporary pottery and weaving.

Ursula Stalder's unusual enameled vases and boxes are shot with glints of silver and gold (from 85 francs). A white teapot with six cups for 220 francs by Marie Sauer seems an elegant gift. There are also weaves that are subtle in hue and soft to the touch — thick pull-overs from 250 francs, a poncho at 350 francs, deep-fringed shawls at 250 francs or an unlined wrap-around coat at 700 francs.

In Geneva's old town is the Centre d'Artisanat Genevois, where graduates of the city's School of Applied Arts show jewelry and untraditional pottery . . . There are silver neckpieces from 350 francs to 450 francs and silver rings for 180 francs.

opened Rathans Galerie has glass etched with the simplest flower garlands. Wine glasses are 16 francs, shot glasses 6 francs. Initials or other motifs can be ordered. On a fruitwood table, set for a small dinner party, each glass stood on a small pewter dish.

At No. 15, among other clever handmade toys, Irma Suter shows a wooden horse with a rope tail and mane as well as a wooden stall with a striped awning to play store.

The basement of the Heimwerk is another treasure house of sturdy, well-designed toys. There

frances for a pleasant doll casually dressed in a knitted jumpsuit and blouse. All the clothes can be unbuttoned, taken off and washed. Even more enchantingly dressed dolls are 315 francs. The boy is in corduroy overalls and a wool sweater, the girl is in a pinafore and is bugging a small bear.

For a serious collector, the most prized doll has a Bernese costume with a coil of fine black lace and real silver jewelry. It costs 2,700 francs. Between these prices, well-dressed, equally irresistible dolls are at Boutique Chez Ruth, Moserstrasse 12, equipped with oldtime accessories like tricycles or bamboo rocking chairs.

In Geneva's old town is the Centre d'Artisanat Genevois at Grand-rue 26, where graduates of the city's School of Applied Arts show their jewelry and untraditional pottery. Jean-Fran  ois Perena has baroque, striking neckpieces selling from 800 to 1,200 francs, and chunky rings priced at around 500 francs. In a quieter mood, there are silver neckpieces by other craftsmen from 350 francs to 450 francs and silver rings for 180 francs. Games and toys will be shown in December.

At the branch at 2 Avenue du Mail are batik lampshades in a large range of colors by Cordelia Babel. The shades that sell from 50 francs to 300 francs (drum size) can be teamed with the many pottery bases around the store. Geneva potters shape gr  s stoneware along modern lines. Some of their signatures for unusual pieces are Philippe Lamberg, Edouard Chapalaz, Isabelle Amoudruz or

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Houbigant-Paris

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

A Celebration in the Swedish Style

(Continued From Page 13)

ing, there are a number of other lesser-priced but good-quality bargains in Karakul Persian lamb, red fox, Viking lamb from the island of Gotland, Iceland lamb and nutria.

For classic jewelry and silverware, Georg Jensen, on Birger Jarlsgränd, offers its world-famous pieces, as well as Royal Copenhagen porcelain. Jewelry stores selling contemporary lines include Hallberg, exclusive dealers in Lapponia designs from Finland; Guldlynd Jewel, in the Gallerian shopping mall on Hamngatan, and Engelbert Jewelry, with its Collection '85.

Among the better jewelry buys is the rare and individualistic Lapponia, whose unmistakable artistic expression has been setting the trend for 25 years in Scandinavia. Lapponia designs begin in northern Finland, in the gold captured from the rivers of Lapland. A raw glow and a raw naturalness characterize the nuggets washed from the rock and shaped in harmony with nature.

Among the designs are Fireworks, necklace and ring in white and yellow gold with diamonds set in platinum, by Juhani Linnovaara; Venezia necklace, Vivaldi earrings, Luca ring and Rialto bracelet, yellow gold with sapphires and diamonds, by Zoltan Popovits, and necklace and bracelet in sterling silver with leather, by Poul Havgard. For men, there is the Bassola gold watch, with matching ring and cuff links, by Björn Westström.

For smaller pieces in gold, silver and crystal, there is Franz Hult on Sveavägen 4 and Drottninggatan 50; for contemporary newtrends, Svenskt Tenn, an exclusive shop for interior decoration and gifts from throughout Scandinavia, at Strandvägen 5.

Svensk Hemsjöld, on Sveavägen 44, is ideal for Swedish handicrafts of wood and metal as well as handwoven carpets, upholstery fabrics, handprinted materials, tapestries and lace.

Outstanding buys are also available in Hasselblad cameras, whose fame extends to man's first landing on the moon. These individually crafted pieces of precision are not inexpensive, but they make an ideal investment for the aficionado.

Above and beyond the extensive selection of "new" buys, there are quality antiques available at Stockholm's two auction houses: Stockholm Auction Galleries, at Jakobsgränd 10, in the Gallerian complex, and Bukowski's, Währndorfsgränd 8.

Shops are usually open between 9:30 A.M. and 6 P.M. weekdays and 9:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. on Saturdays. The larger department stores are also open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. on Sundays.

The main shopping streets in Stockholm are Hamngatan, Biblioteksgatan, Kungsgatan and Drottninggatan.

In Gamla Stan, the old town, they are Västerlånggatan and Osterlånggatan, Stora Nygatan and Lilla Nygatan. There are a number of large shopping centers located in the suburbs of Farsta, Skärholmen, Vällingby, Täby and Mölby, all reachable by bus or the tunnelbana subway system.

The main NK store, at the corner of Hamngatan and Regeringsgatan, provides round-the-clock telephone shopping at 762-8800, or 762-8470 during opening hours. English is widely spoken in Sweden. Moreover, many establishments catering to an international clientele have staff members who are fluent in the major European languages.

Most credit cards and travelers' checks are accepted throughout the country. Proof of identity may be required, even for small purchases. Foreign currency and foreign checks are not accepted, although exceptions may sometimes be made if these are from other Scandinavian countries.

The shipping office in the major department stores will send packages all over the world. The value-added, or sales,

tax, which amounts to about 12 percent, is deducted when shipments are sent abroad.

There are certain regulations governing the refund of the value-added tax on purchases made in Sweden by non-Scandinavians. When you make a purchase, you should get a VAT receipt, which entitles you to a cash refund for the amount written on the receipt. When you come to the border, by land or sea, or the international airport of departure, you go to the VAT refund counter, easily recognizable by the symbol of a rectangle with yellow and blue borders.

Unlike the case in most other European countries, purchases are sealed and are not to be opened until presentation at the customs counter for the refund. If the purchases are being checked with your luggage, they should be shown at the information desk before checking in for your flight. Failure to do so could deprive you of any refund, since proof of purchase is based on possession of the merchandise.

A word of advice: If your purchases are many — and particularly fragile — it is better to have them shipped. In this case, the tax refund will offset the shipping and insurance costs, not to mention the hassles you save yourself by not being burdened with excess luggage and its rising costs.

An unusual bargain gift that can be purchased in Sweden — at Christmas or any other time of the year — is a duty-free Saab or Volvo. The savings, at current prices, easily cover the cost of getting to Sweden to take delivery.

Volvo, which has its tourist and diplomatic sales department at its plant in Torslanda, outside of Gothenburg, could arrange pickup at most large Swedish cities.

Saab has a large outlet in the north of Stockholm, on the way from Arlanda Airport. Both companies have qualified technicians on hand to advise American customers on U.S. DOT and EPA conversions. The Swedish customs plate is valid for one year, and international insurance for that period could also be obtained at the point of purchase.



New York's Museum Boutiques Mix Culture and Shopping

By Madeline Lee

NEW YORK — Christmas time on Fifth Avenue invites brisk walking past Lord and Taylor's story-telling windows, with the cold air warmed by the smell of roasted chestnuts and ringing with Salvation Army bells.

Street vendors spread their wares on carpets and freezing music students play Bach and Handel while pedestrians pause to listen. Masses of evergreens crowd around the statues of saints in Saint Patrick's Cathedral and red poinsettias bank the mall leading to the skating rink at Rockefeller Center.

People wait in line to get into the small store run by the Museum of American Folk Art, and the giant Christmas tree proclaims to all that the holidays have come again to New York City.

Shopping in museums has become the thing to do in New York, and these shops have blossomed. What began as racks of postcards and postcards has, in most museums, expanded to include everything from reproductions of ancient Egyptian bronzes to a "space pen" that writes on the moon. So successful have these shops become that annexes are opening up in more convenient sites Midtown.

Avoiding crowds becomes a game, and the adept go to museums to do their shopping. The festivities began early this year when an exhibition called "India" opened at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in a burst of gold and silk, followed by related shows all over town. Indian objects appeared in museum boutiques.

The sleek brass-and-smoked glass emporium at the Metropolitan (81st Street and Fifth Avenue) is perhaps the largest museum shop in the world. Since 1870, the Metropolitan has had a small workshop on the premises where artists copy masterpieces from the collections. The museum operates smaller boutiques at the Cloisters Updown, at Macy's Herald Square and at the Midtown Library (40th Street and Fifth Avenue), each with a slightly different emphasis.

Most popular items are copies of an ancient Egyptian cat and a Chinese duck box. The seated and impassive cat is \$19.50 in polymer resin, 5 inches tall (12.8 centimeters), and \$975 in bronze, 12½ inches tall. The 18th-century ivory duck box is reproduced for \$24. Japanese netsuke are \$17.50 to \$21, and a Han Dynasty horse, 5 inches tall, is \$30.

Two young women stood gazing at the sad-faced head of the Virgin from Michelangelo's "Pieta." The copy is priced at \$150.

The Museum of Modern Art (53d Street just west of Fifth Avenue) sells copies of functional objects, many from its design collection. One of these is the Bauhaus chess set by Josef Hartwig (1923), whose pieces symbolize their movement on the board, for \$120, board extra. A pen designed by Paul Fisher for use in gravity-free space also

writes under water and in extreme temperatures: it costs \$6. Lightweight scissors of molded black nylon by Clare Gingher are \$9.50. A travel mirror in black mat finish, by Braun, is \$10. Michael Kalik's sterling-silver disk bookmark is \$40 and a set of three in brass is \$17.50. A two-pint cylinder thermos by Erik Magnusson is \$34.50.

A popular item is a set of garden tools, each tool cast in one piece of aluminum alloy (it will not rust or bend), for \$10; and the garden scissors by Sakai (1926), \$18. A pocket flashlight by John Drane, offered as a "visual pun on a cigarette lighter," is \$8.50 and \$12. The Museum of Modern Art's annex down the block carries high-priced rugs and furniture from the collection designed by Marcel Breuer, Alvar Aalto, Juan Gris and Le Corbusier, among others.

In quite a different mood is the American Folk Art Museum shop at 125 West 55th Street, with two other shops, one at 55 West 53d Street and another off Fifth Avenue in the Rockefeller Plaza mall leading to the skating rink. Here are original creations, plus a few old pieces, based on the American folk-art tradition. The ubiquitous heart motif appears in a handmade wreath of twigs, for \$40, and a heavy copper heart-shaped tray is \$32. Red-painted wooden hearts make nice tree ornaments at \$4.25; so do metal templates used in making quilts, in heart and animal shapes, \$4.25; cookie cutters, \$7.50, and a rocking horse, \$10.

Paperweights in the form of carved wooden birds are \$13. A slate edged with the letters of the alphabet on wood is \$15. Bonneted Amish dolls are exquisite, one dressed as a bride, another in calicoes, at \$45. (Amish dolls have no features.) More personable, chunkier calico dolls are \$25.95. Small houses in a variety of shapes are hand-carved and painted, \$11 to \$23.

All museum shops sell calendars, postcards, posters, paper and books, but the Asia Society at 70th Street and Park Avenue has one of the best collections of books on all aspects of society in Asia. Music of Asian countries plays in the shop and is available on records and cassettes for \$8.98 to \$10.98. Language lessons on cassettes with a phrase book are priced at \$14.95.

Objects for sale in museum boutiques are often one-of-a-kind. Recently, the Asia Society had a solid-carved wooden animal, 8 inches tall, for \$8; a sandalwood bowl, also \$8; a small brass box, \$5; and boxes inlaid with bone or brass from India, \$9 to \$11.

At the north end of the lobby, another boutique displays antique and contemporary lacquer, porcelain, wood and bronze. A 19th-century Imari bowl (flawed) was \$45. Indian rouge pots with lids from the 18th century were \$100, and small carved ivory perfume bottles, spherical with a pointed stopper, were \$20.

Much in demand are the Indian bracelets of papier-mâché, \$3, and

earrings of jade, carnelian, black onyx, amethyst, lapis lazuli, porcelain and silver filigree for \$12 to \$50.

The Cooper-Hewitt Museum (12 East 91st Street) will feature an Indian bazaar this winter, a tribute to Indian artisans. Also for sale are objects from previous shows: a cloisonné egg, \$75 with stand; umbrellas of batik cloth, \$48; and hand-painted English Battersea boxes, enamel on copper, \$65 to \$200.

Unusual are black bookcloth "photobooks" by Marco Baldini of Florence, which begin at \$30 for the 7-by-8-inch size holding 30 pages. A wooden jigsaw puzzle of an antique world map is \$50. A wooden Gutenberg press, ready to assemble, is \$45, and it works. Glass Christmas ornaments from West Germany are priced from \$3 to \$7.

So strong is the effect of an Oriental bazaar at the Museum of Natural History that it is a temptation to bargain with the clerks. The shop, near the 71st Street entrance just off Central Park West, has

racks of clothing — beaded, mirrored, embroidered and appliquéd jackets, vests, sarapes, sashes and skirts — from Guatemala, Mexico, India, China and Japan, \$20 to \$150.

A stuffed tyrannosaurus is \$8, and a triceratops, \$8. A stegosaurus egg of plush zips open for the baby steg to emerge, \$25.

The Brooklyn Museum has its own subway stop, the Eastern Parkway station, about 35 minutes from Times Square. The Gallery Shop is one of the best museum boutiques in the city, with antiques from all over the world, as well as new things. Recently, a heavy copper plate from Turkey was selling for \$15. At the other end of the scale was a pair of seated emperor and empress dolls, at \$900; smaller ones range down to \$139. An early 20th-century Kyodai mirror stand and cosmetic chest costs \$500.

From Mexico, a dull black ceramic bird is \$5; petal-shaped candleholders in the same black mat finish are \$10.25. These are a pleasant contrast to the brightly painted gleaming musicians, 12½ inches

tall, also from Mexico, at \$34. Batik placemats and napkins are \$16 for a set of four; Indonesian puppets are \$40. A gold-tooled leather magazine cover from Morocco is \$25.75. Handmade in Brooklyn by Alisa Johnson, a quilt is \$75.

The trouble with gifts like these is that it is just too hard to give them away. The time has passed,

perhaps, when one could go to the Museum of the American Indian at Broadway and 155th Street and pick up a pre-Columbian piece for \$50.

But the lust for possessions that has driven us since caravans and ships first set out for loot is alive and flourishing in museum shops today.

Getting the Catalogs and Brochures

Museum members get substantial discounts, and profit from the shops goes to support museum activities. It is not necessary to pay a museum entrance fee to visit the boutiques. To order catalogs write to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 255, Gracie Station, New York, N.Y., 10028 (\$1.00) or to the Museum of Modern Art, Publications, Sales and Service, New York, N.Y., 10019 (\$1.00). A subscription, Christmas 1985 and spring 1986, is \$2.00. Asia Society's catalog is free; write

to them at 725 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10021. Also free is a brief brochure from the Museum of American Folk Art at 35 West 53d Street, New York, N.Y., 10019. Attention: Mail Order.

The Brooklyn Museum's catalog can be ordered from the museum at 200 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y., 11238. It is also free.

In New York City, call the museums for shop hours, which do not always coincide with museum hours.

Helping the Needy

In France, the Direction Nationale des Secours Populaires, 9 rue Froussard, 75003, Paris, and Saint Vincent de Paul, 5 rue Pré aux Clercs, 75007, Paris, organize aid and festive activities for needy families and elderly people during the holiday season.

In Britain, Children in Need Appeal, 200, Liverpool, L69 3BW, and the National Children's Home, c/o John Gray, Director of Charity, 85 Highbury Park, London, N5 1U2, raise funds for children.

In West Germany, the Aktion Sorgenkind, Franz-Lohse-Strasse 17, 5300 Bonn 1, aids crippled children and youth. Contributions may be sent to Aktion-Sorgenkind, Account Number 240, Cologne.

In Spain, the Children's Home, run by the Brothers of San Juan de Dios, San Juan de Dios, Carretera Espinosa 08034, Barcelona.

In Switzerland, Terre des Hommes, Postal Account Number 10-11504, Maupas 49, 1004 Lausanne.

In Sweden, the Frälsningsarmén, Osterlångsgatan 71, 10242 Stockholm, provides special assistance during the holiday season, and the Rädda Barnen, Norrtullsgatan 421, 10435, Stockholm, specifically gives aid to children.

In New York, The New York Times' Neediest Cases Fund, P.O. Box 5193, General Post Office, New York, N.Y., 10087, provides aid to children and families in New York City and its surrounding district. Worldvision International, 919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, California, focuses on aid to victims of the Colombian disaster. Also, the American Red Cross, at 510 West 42d Street, New York, N.Y., 10036.

Stocking Up on Books

(Continued From Page 13)

wants for its frank depiction of the effects of unemployment woven into a story about the pursuit of a mysterious beast in the moors.

It is a bleak but powerful book for ages 11 and up (Julia MacRae Books, \$6.95).

"The Good Book Guide to Children's Books," a list of recommended books for children of all ages is available by mail outside Britain. The address is P.O. Box 40, London SW8 4AU.

For those who want something different, a sale of children's books, many from the 19th century, will take place at Sotheby's, Bloomfield Place, Dec. 9 and 10.

If you must introduce your child to "Alice in Wonder-

land" in an exclusive form, there is the chance to purchase a first edition with the Tenniel drawings.

First-edition Beatrix Potter books are expected to fetch \$800 to \$1,200 each.

Also to be auctioned are moving picture books by the 19th-century master Lothar Meggendorfer for \$200 to \$300 and a Bestelmeier Toy Catalog from 1805 that is expected to sell for \$5,000 to \$7,500.

Qu'on appelle le chauffeur, vite!

Boutique Rochas, 33, rue François 1^{er}, Paris 8^e, 47.23.54.56.

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and silver jewelry
Gloves - Briefcases
TRAVEL GOODS
and
perfume

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ACROSS

79 Some Cooper
100 Infant grads.
86 Island or
87 Itura, e.g.
84 Venturesome
105 Molds
beforehand
88 Catkin
89 Liabilities
90 Fragments for
Fido
91 Buckingham-
shire jackets
92 Ship of
Fools' ship
93 More carefree
96 Parched
97 Quality found
in mantillas
101 J. G. Low
103 Beates' billes
doux
105 Mock
106 Ma Barker's
specialty
97 Nated Swiss
man, math-
ematician: 18th
century
108 Deciphered
109 King of the
Meccans: 195
64
110 Airy farwell
111 Courage

PEANUTS

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PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

1000000

DOWN

34 "Eileen —,"
old Irish air
35 Creator of
Jeeves,
Psmith et al.
36 Basil is one
37 Benedictine
bigwig
38 Historic W. W.
II battleship
39 Smooth fabric
40 Snowy-plumed
bird
42 Indian or
orange
43 Certain
conduits
46 Marble or type

BOOKS

Revised by: J. L. G.

DEBORAH E. LIPSTADT'S "Beyond Belief" is

In the first half of the book Lipstadt, who teaches at the University of California at Los Angeles, describes the darkening course of events from 1933 to 1939. The main landmarks are grimly familiar — the Nuremberg Laws, Kristallnacht, the Anschluss

How they were interpreted is another matter. Their implications were repeatedly played down, and even more regularly flattened out; there was a persistent tendency to account for what was going on in comfortably "rational" terms. Hitler was trying to divert attention from economic difficulties; he was a moderate not fully in control of the extremist elements among his followers; German anti-Semitism was essentially a reflection of German bitterness over the Versailles treaty.

Since every effect must have a cause, there was

Lipstadt argues that there was a matter-of-factness in most newspaper discussion in the 1930s that dulled the edge of what could have been a far stronger popular response, and did nothing to prepare the public for the lethal potentialities of the Nuremberg Laws. The ground had been prepared for the far more much more grievous failure of the press during the Holocaust itself. Lipstadt points out how strange it is that there should still be so much debate as to when the outside world became aware that the Nazis had graduated from persecution to genocide. There were official Allied press announcements during the war confirming that a program of systematic extermination was under way and despite Nazi attempts to disguise what they were doing the essential features of the Final Solution had become clear long before the war ended. In order to understand why this information has little impact, the critical question, as Lipstadt

DENNIS THE MENACE

"MY MOM SAYS HE'S PART EVERYTHING 'CEPT CAT."

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

STEWART REDYE DRIPS QDD

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Nov. 29

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

WEATHER

City	28	29	30	31	1	2	City	28	29	30	31	1	2
OCEANIA							New York	11	52	4	39		
							San Francisco	13	55	8	46		
							Seattle	-3	27	-8	18		
Auckland	22	72	12	54	c		Toronto	0	32	-3	27		
Sydney	22	72	15	59	c		Washington	14	57	6	43		

c-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain

[illegible]

Close Prev.		Toronto				N.Y.	
		Canadian stocks via AP					
		Sales Stock		High Low Close		Mon.	
1990	2620						
1980	1930						
705	705						
1140	1140						
676	676						
1420	1420						
1520	1520						
487	475						
1850	1850						
744	739						
320	320						
3340	3340						
1190	1190						
1190	1190						
1470	1470						
1470	1470						
344	344						
344	344						
371	371						
371	371						
647	639						
1250	1250						
1250	1250						
892	892						
982	1010						
1252	1252						
1252	1252						
875	875						
1010	990						
1010	990						
1130	1130						
882	882						
882	882						
3590	3540						
140	140						
678	678						
328	328						
328	328						
490	490						
2358	2388						
512	512						
512	512						
1130	1130						
695	704						
X: 1294.27							
7							
4478	4480						
1905	1905						
1905	1905						
3440	3440						
3440	3440						
7420	7420						
2340	2340						
5178	5180						
2340	2340						
4478	4480						
1905	1905						
3440	3440						
7420	7420						
2340	2340						
5178	5180						
2340	2340						
4478	4480						
1905	1905						
3440	3440						
7420	7420						
2340	2340						
5178	5180						
2340	2340						
4478	4480						

[illegible]

BfW	475	456	
BHF-Bank	475	456	
BMW	553	572	
Commerzbank	264	267.50	
Cont Gummi	155.20	159	
Daimler-Benz	1135	1165	
Deutsche	425	431	
Deutsche Bank	209	213	
Deutsche Bank	675	685.50	
Dresdner Bank	335	336	

10	3805	Asahi Glass	870	871	Union Bank
11	3900	Bank of Tokyo	735	730	Winterthur
12	1556	Bridgestone	522	521	Zurich Ins
13	481	Cameo	1090	1110	
14	1472	Casio	1220	1232	
15	200	Citibank	394	398	
16	2890	Dai Nippon Print	1290	1270	
17	690	Daiwa House	885	881	
18	327	Daiwa Securities	777	781	
19		Fanuc	7270	7290	

N.G.: not available

Industrials Index:	Close	Previous
	120.54	119.96

SATREIN WORDS AND PICTURES
INCOMES

POSTCARD

Upheaval in Twain Town

By Ed Schuler

HANNIBAL, Missouri — The seven-month anniversary of Mark Twain's birth may have given Hannibal a big boost as a tourist attraction, but it left the city's government in a shambles.

With the celebration in its final week, the Mississippi River community of 19,000 people is without a mayor and three of its 12 councilmen, victims of a bitter squabble caused at least in part by the festival.

"The sesquicentennial celebration has done remarkably well under adverse conditions," former Mayor John Lyng, a member of the festival commission, said in a recent interview. "Out of a budget that eventually reached \$250,000, we are only about \$20,000 to \$25,000 short and we should make it up with collections, sales of inventory and pledges by the end of the month."

Even before the event opened last spring, it ran into problems. A \$1.5 million budget was proposed, but that was reduced to \$500,000. Organizers had envisioned a long series of concerts by top groups, permanent additions to the historic downtown district and even an international ballroom race.

An amphitheater was built on the southern edge of the town's waterfront, but a theme stage planned for the northern part didn't materialize. The ballroom race also failed to come off and some of the musical events were canceled.

Meanwhile, Lyng was defeated as he sought re-election. Most attribute the loss to anti-festival sentiment.

However, Lyng's successor, Richard Carretti, resigned Nov. 12 after being threatened with impeachment. Three councilmen accused him of misusing city equipment and labor, and illegally tapping telephone conversations.

The three councilmen, Wayne Pafford, John Hamilton and James Dechneider, also resigned. All four men said they would seek reelection in a special election in February.

Twain — Samuel Langhorne Clemens — was born on Nov. 30, 1835 in nearby Florida, Missouri, but grew up in Hannibal, which was the setting for "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "The

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn." Those publications 100 years ago were recalled on some souvenir T-shirts.

Carretti had made the festival an issue in his mayoral campaign, saying there were better ways to spend city funds for economic development. "I wasn't critical of the festival itself," Carretti said Wednesday. "I was critical of the planners. We spent huge sums of money and got nothing for it."

Although none of the impeachment charges against Carretti involved the festival, his criticism of the festival had provoked resentment within the council. The council voted last month to suspend the mayor with pay pending an impeachment hearing, which was canceled after the resignations were announced.

Local feelings were not soothed, either, by an article in the Wall Street Journal on Aug. 6, which city officials said "did a hatchet job" on the town and the festival by listing all of its negative aspects.

"The reporter found and quoted lots of critics of the sesquicentennial, but apparently was not as zealous in his pursuit of the other side of the story," wrote Gil Stuenkel, managing editor of the Hannibal Courier-Post.

Through it all, however, the festival drew several hundred thousand visitors, and the town and nearby paid for itself. "We'll know after Nov. 30," the official closing, said the Reverend Peter C. Hauser, who quit the sesquicentennial commission in the spring because "there were waves threatening to sink the ship." He has changed his mind, however. "I believe a sizable portion of the community now recognizes that it was a worthwhile event. They didn't think it could be pulled off, but it was."

"Maybe some of the dreams were too large," said Tom Boland, president of the Chamber of Commerce. Lyng added: "It's just too bad that the political laundry was hung out to dry just as we were calling national attention to ourselves."

Twain would have loved it. "When politics enter into municipal government," he once wrote, "nothing resulting therefrom is the way of crimes and infamies is then incredible. It actually enables us to accept and believe the impossible."

The Fall of a Guru and His Commune

By Wallace Turner

RAJNEESH PURAM, Oregon — What used to be the reception center has become the departure lounge for the population of the Rajneesh commune here, ready to leave.

Through the day the red-roofed followers of Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh bring their luggage to a curb here, where it sits in the gently spiraling swirl, as they wait for the bus that takes them out. Their guru has gone to India after a plea bargain on a federal indictment for immigration fraud.

There is an unassuming suburban home here as they face a new life. "I've lived here these years where I was provided for," said Swami Sagar Chetan, who is running the cash register at the commune. "My clothes were clean. I had clean sheets. I was fed. I had a doctor when I was ill and a dentist when I had a toothache. Now I'm about to go out in the world again, and it worries me. I don't even have clothes to wear to be interviewed for a job, except these. What would I say, that I've been a member of a cult?"

Declining to give his pre-commune name, as did all others interviewed, he was wearing the red colors of the commune's robes, as well as the mala, a medallion with a picture of the guru, around his neck on a string of wooden beads.

It is a time of embraces, of goodbyes, of promises to remain in contact, of shared memories. Waiting at the bus stop where they had put down their luggage, Putura, a former Eastern Airlines cabin attendant, and Shiva Nanda, a former structural engineer in Copenhagen, both said they had joined the guru in Poonia, India.

Putura said she was jaded with travel around the world on her airline passes and had agreed to go with a friend, a New York stockbroker, to India, where they looked up the guru. "At that time Bhagwan was in silence. I sat and looked at him and it came to me that there was more in life."

She came back to the United States and then returned to Poonia to live. In 1983 she rejoined the group here. She drove a taxi around the commune.

In four years the cult built a small city in this isolated valley that had been carved by two small streams. The Rajneeshes

when he came to the United States. "Their leader is a crook," said Mitchell in an interview. "Now he has left two groups of followers in the lurch when he's going to go."

The commune rode roughshod over the residents of Antelope when they criticized it in 1982. Rajneesh moved into Antelope, voted and took over the city government, renaming the place Rajneesh. At the Bhagwan's suggestion, in the Nov. 5 election they voted to rename it Antelope. Life at Rajneeshpuram began to fall apart in mid-September when Ma Anand Sheela, the guru's chief aide, left with some of her staff.

Rajneesh announced to the others that Sheela, who is also known as Sheela Patel Silverman, had done many bad things, such as plotting murder, tapping telephones and grabbing power. From Europe she retorted that the commune's troubles stemmed from the guru's demand for more and more jewelry, more Rolls-Royce cars for his fleet, which numbers about 85, and other wasteful luxuries.

On Oct. 23 a federal grand jury in Portland indicted Rajneesh and others on charges that they plotted mass marriages to bring his followers of foreign citizenship into the United States from his prior commune in Poonia.

Officials say they believe Rajneesh learned of his indictment and fled Rajneeshpuram in a jet. He was arrested in Charlotte, North Carolina, and returned to Portland to face charges.

On Oct. 28, Sheela and others were arrested in West Germany on charges made in a Wasco County, Oregon, grand jury indictment that they tried to murder Rajneesh's physician in a struggle for power in the commune.

On Nov. 14, Rajneesh pleaded guilty to two counts of the indictment. He paid a \$400,000 fine and was ordered to leave the United States. He left that day, saying he hoped never to return, and is reported to be in India.

Rajneesh's followers here were told last week by Dyan John, finance officer for the commune, that the commune had current



The New York Times

bought the Muddy Creek Ranch, 62,000 acres (25,000 hectares), for \$75 million in July 1981.

The commune invested about \$35 million, according to estimates published by Oregon newspapers. Oregon tax assessors in the two counties where it is situated list its value at \$31 million.

The money produced a town that housed up to 3,500 people. It has shops, stores, a farm operation, airplanes, a jet airstrip on the valley floor, a fleet of buses, a hotel, all sorts of heavy equipment to build roads and houses, and a dam to provide water storage.

Where the money came from will be an issue in court cases that officials here say they expect to follow the commune's departure.

Many Rajneeshes deposited their money with the Rajneesh Financial Services Trust, which promised them they could have it back. But accounts have been frozen, although depositors still may use their credit cards to make purchases at commune stores.

Ma Prem Niren, 40, the mayor of Rajneeshpuram, told the commune's residents last week that they should plan to leave and that the place would be sold.

Antelope is a village 20 miles from here that is populated mostly by retired people and has been the gateway to Rajneeshpuram. Margaret Hill, a former mayor who is a critic of the commune, spoke bitterly of Rajneesh in 1981 left followers in Poonia

PEOPLE

Titanic Gets a Boost

A judge's ruling on goods salvaged from the *Titanic* liner Lusitania in 1982 cleared the way Friday for a possible British-led effort to raise the *Titanic*. In the ruling, Judge Barry Sheen said the British government had no right to \$2.3 million (about \$3.2 million) in treasure that the salvager John Pierce recovered from the wreck of the ocean liner Lusitania off the Irish coast. Pierce said the judge's decision removed legal snags over his plans to raise the *Titanic* from 12,000 feet (4,000 meters) on the bottom of the North Atlantic.

"The *Titanic* is coming up. It will be about 18 months before we can mount the operation technically but there is nothing that can stop us now," the 46,000-ton liner, on its maiden voyage, struck an iceberg off Newfoundland on July 15, 1912, and sank with the loss of 1,513 lives. The wreck was located about 375 miles (600 kilometers) south of Newfoundland in September by a joint American-French expedition.

The rock philanthropist Bob Geldof is talking about famine-relief efforts but his record company reportedly has done an uncharitable thing by dropping his band, the Boomtown Rats. The Los Angeles Times said Geldof's attorney confirms that Columbia Records failed to exercise its option on the Rats, whose last album, "In the Long Grass," sold less than 75,000 copies. Geldof has had other offers and expects to be with a U.S. label by Jan. 1.

Flacido Domingo, the Spanish tenor, will give a benefit concert for Mexico's earthquake victims at the end of December in Madrid. Domingo, who lost four relatives in the quake, cancelled all engagements this year to raise funds for the survivors.

Billy Carter is shucking his tie and all other trappings of being "normal" and going into business for himself. Carter, brother of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, quit his job this month as vice president of marketing for a housing manufacturer so he can go into the mobile home business on his own. "Billy was tired of trying to be 'normal,'" his wife, Sybil, said. "He is not a 'normal' person and

could not sit in a suit and tie at a desk all day." He says he wants to put his jeans back on and get back to real work.

Mayor Edward Koch wants to dim the Big Apple's lights next month to give New Yorkers a better view of Halley's comet. The mayor proposed that some of the city's lights be turned off on certain nights at certain locations between Dec. 1 and Jan. 15 to make the celestial light show more visible. The mayor asked his Commission for Science and Technology to recommend steps the city could take to dim lights and improve the view of the passing comet. Koch said he told the commission he could not order all the city's lights dimmed "because it would make it more difficult to control crime. However, I have asked them if there are some relatively small controllable places in this city — one of our beaches for example — where we can add the extra tops to control crime and where we can dim all city-controlled lights in that area so that people can have the best possible view of the comet."

The attempts of the producer Arnon Milchan to buy back Terry Gilliam's critically acclaimed "Brazil" from Universal Pictures, which has not been released in the United States, reached an impasse Wednesday when Sidney J. Sheinberg, president of MCA Inc., wrote him a letter naming terms that Milchan says rule out any chance of his selling the film elsewhere. Milchan says it also dashes any hope that the film will be released in Los Angeles by year's end in order to qualify for 1985 Academy Awards.

A municipal inspector checked Vienna hotels' compliance with fire prevention rules set fire to a hotel Friday, police and fire officials reported. In order to determine whether some draperies were flammable, the inspector held lighter to them. According to Elbert Wimmerger, the hotel owner, flame shot up but seemed to have been quickly put out. Minutes later, an employee shouted "the room is on fire." The blaze destroyed the stage, eight paintings on the ceiling and part of the structure.

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